The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,995.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town.....Rs.	56 0
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Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee *and the announcement must be authenticated.*

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

ROBERTS—August 9th, at Parell, the wife of Mr. R. Roberts, of a daughter.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay		Leave Calcutta	
„ Carwar	16	„ Bimlipatam	18
„ Cochin	19	„ Vizagapatam	18
„ Tuticorin	20	„ Coconada	19
„ Colombo	20	„ Madras	23
„ Galle		„ Pondicherry	
„ Nagapatam	24	„ Nagapatam	24
„ Pondicherry		„ Galle	
„ Madras	27	„ Colombo	27
„ Coconada	29	„ Tuticorin	28
„ Vizagapatam	30	„ Cochin	29
„ Bimlipatam	30	„ Carwar	2
Arrive Calcutta	3	Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam Ship "PUNJAUB," 1,040 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. I. Ross, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 15th August, at noon.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th, and transhipon to the Rangoon mail steamer, which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Aug.	Down.	Aug. Sept.
Leave Bombay	10 & 24	Leave Bussorah	29 12
„ Kurrachee	14 28	„ Fao	29 12
„ Guadur	15 29		Sept.
	Sept.	„ Bushire	1 15
„ Muscat	18 1	„ Linga	3 17
„ B. Abbas	20 3	„ B. Abbas	5 19
„ Linga	21 4	„ Muscat	7 21
„ Bushire	24 7	„ Guadur	9 23
„ Fao	25 8	„ Kurrachee	14 28
Arrive Bussorah	26 9	Arrive Bombay	15 29

The Steam-ship "KURRACHEE," 600 tons, 130 H.P., Commander J. Laing, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 24th August, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, send in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "PENANG," 800 tons, 150 H.P., Commander R. Taunton, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 17th August, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FOR ENGLAND VIA THE CAPE.

THE first-class full-powered Steam Ship "PERUVIAN," 2,500 tons, 300 Horse Power, Henry Salmon, Commander, will be despatched, with Passengers only, on or about the 1st September, for Liverpool, calling at Port Elizabeth, Algoa Bay, to land and receive Passengers for the Cape.

This magnificent Steam Ship, so well known in the American passenger trade, offers a most favourable opportunity to those proceeding to England at this season of the year, and her passenger accommodation will be found all that could be desired. For terms of passage apply to LAWRENCE & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON.

THE A1 composite built Clipper Ship "DILAWUR," 1,306 tons Register, James H. Baillie, Commander. This Vessel has excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers. For further particulars apply to

Bombay, 30th July 1868. W. NICOL & Co.

FOR MADRAS.

THE British built Barque "CANNATE" will sail for the above Port on or about the 13TH INSTANT.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Messrs. HORMUSJEE & JAMSETJEE.

FOR LONDON DIRECT, with quick despatch, Ship "LOUISA," 939 tons, Captain Scowcroft. For Freight or Passage apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,

Agents Ship "Louisa."

Bombay, 24th July, 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Barque "ELIZABETH," Captain Buffet, from Bordeaux, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their Goods, as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain Buffet will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

Delivery Orders accompanied with Bills of Lading to be first sent to us for counter signature.

ELACKWELL & Co.,

Agents for Captain Buffet, Barque "Elizabeth."

Bombay, 6th August, 1868.

DYE! DYE!! DYE!!!:—ANY ONE CAN USE THEM.—A six penny bottle of Magenta, Violet, &c., will dye 20 yards of Ribbon in 10 minutes. Ask for Judson's Simple Dyes.

Magenta.	Green	Canary	Purple.
Mauve.	Orange.	Cerise.	Blue.
Violet.	Crimson.	Black.	Pink.
Scarlet.	Brown.		

Price Sixpence per bottle.

These Dyes will be found useful for Dyeing articles of Woollen or Silk manufacture; also Feathers, Fibres, Grasses, Seaweed, Ivory, Bone, Wood, Willow Shavings, Paper; for tinting Photographs, and for Illuminating. May be had of Chemists in the United Kingdom and Colonies. Wholesale of Patent Medicine Vendors.

BEAUTY! VARIETY! LUSTRE!

JUDSON'S CELEBRATED

DYE POWDERS AND CRYSTALS

are soluble in hot water, and do not spot.

Victoria, Rose, Magenta, and Violet 1s. 6d. per oz. bott le.

Rosine.	Purple.	Blue.	Crimson.	Red.
Magenta.	Violet.	Green.	Canary.	Orange.
Fuchsine.	Mauve.	Brown.	Scarlet.	Phosphines.

The wonderous beauty of these Chemical dyes is calculated to produce a revolution in the tinctorial art—for the dyeing of wool, silk, cotton, feathers, &c., they are invaluable. The attention of professional dyers is particularly requested. Bottles 1 oz. and 1 lb. each with full directions for use.

May be had of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world, or wholesale of the proprietors,

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,

9a, Coleman Street, London.

N.B.—Liberal terms to dealers. A complete list of 100 New dyes on application.

LEA AND PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper,* and *bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, Lea and Perrins have been furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name

on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £45. 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste,—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The S. S. "KRISHNA," 1,500 Tons, Captain Child, will be despatched on the 26th August.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 27th June, 1868.

FOR SALE, by Public Auction, on the 13th proximo, if not sooner disposed of by private sale, the three remaining SCREW STEAMERS belonging to the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company now in liquidation, *viz.*, "KOINA," "NADA," and "MULA." These steamers have been running but a short time, and are well known as vessels of large carrying capacity and good speed, on a moderate consumption of Coal. The steamers will be made over to the purchasers on the termination of their present charter to Government.

"KOINA" built at Middlesburgh, 1st Nov. 1864, by Candlish and Fox.

Register.	Gross tonnage.	Length.	Beam.	Depth.
706·72/100	896	230' 1"	30' 25'	17' 5'

Horse Powe *Draught.*

Nominal.	Indicated.	Light.	Laden.
120	600	10' 4"	15' 6"

Carrying capacity 3,314 Bombay pressed bales cotton.

Average consumption of Coal 17½ tons per day.

Passengers accommodation 18 first class.

"NADA" built at Newcastle 1863 by Marshall.

Register.	Gross tonnage.	Length.	Beam	Depth.
716·76/100	880	201' 3"	29' 3"	18' 7"

Horse Power. *Draught.*

Nominal.	Indicated.	Light.	Laden.
100	500	9·9	15·6

Carrying capacity 3,254 bales Bombay pressed Cotton.

Average consumption of Coal 17 tons per day.

Passenger accommodation 18 First and 10 Second Class.

"MULA" built at Sunderland, 1st Nov. 1864, by Pile, Hay & Co.

Register.	Gross tonnage.	Length.	Beam.	Depth.
548·14/100	690	229' 6"	27' 75'	16' 10'

Horse Power. *Draught.*

Nominal.	Indicated.	Light.	Laden.
110	550	9·9	15·0

Carrying capacity 2,400 bales Bombay pressed Cotton.

Average consumption of Coal 16 tons per day.

Passenger accommodation 20 First and 6 Second Class.

For further particulars apply to

Bombay, 14th July, 1868. STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW, No. 147 Malabar Hill, recently vacated by C. J. MAYHEW, Esq., Barrister. Apply to REMINGTON & Co.,

Agents, Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited).

Bombay, 20th June 1868.

TO BE LET, the commodious Building known as "MOUNT HOUSE," situated on Mount or Victoria Road. For particulars apply to Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & Co.

13th July 1868.

TO LET, a HOUSE with two dry GODOWNS, suitable for an Office, situated in Nesbit Lane, Fort, and lately occupied by Messrs. Dadabhoy Ruttonjee and Co. and John Dixon, Esquire, Lloyds' Surveyor. Rent moderate. Apply to

BYRAMJEE and MERWANJEE.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, [illegible]

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, the property of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, (in Liquidation)—

House No. 1, lately occupied by J. P. Green, Esquire, Barrister. Rent Rs. 350 per month.

House No. 7, lately occupied by Mr. F. Chambers. Rent Rs. 80 per month.

Also that large and commodious House and premises in the compound adjoining the House at present occupied by W. Gilbert, Esquire. Rent Rs. 400 per month.

JAMES G. SMITH,
JAMES RANKEN, } Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 4th June, 1868.

NOTICES.

THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY (CALCUTTA), LIMITED.—In accordance with the Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors, held this day, at the Registered Office of the Company, NOTICE is hereby given that a THIRD CALL of RUPEES FIFTY per SHARE is payable at the Oriental Bank Corporation, Calcutta, on or before 15th proximo.

SCHOENE KILBURN & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Calcutta, 8th July, 1868.

KINLOCH & ALLAN, Iron Merchants.—Hardware of all descriptions, Contractors' Tools, Plumbers' Material.

Just landed, ex "Admiral de Winter," No. 20 W. G. GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, and ex "City of Shanghai" 6 inches and 9 inches CAST IRON SOCKET PIPES.

Prompt despatch to all Orders entrusted to our care.

KINLOCH & ALLAN.

Bombay, 4th June 1868.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

I hereby give Notice that the ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be held in the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY the 12th day of August, instant, at half past two o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to consider the several subjects which were left undisposed of at the last Meeting held on the 29th ultimo.

I hereby likewise give Notice that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be held at the same time and place, when the following business will be brought forward:—

I.—To grant leave of absence as from the 14th day of July 1868 for six months to T. G. Hewlett, Esq., Executive Officer of Health, Bombay Municipality; and to consider the salary to be given to Surgeon J. Lumsdaine, who has been appointed by Government to act during his absence.

II. A Notice from the Chairman of the Bench that he intends to move the following Resolutions, viz.—

1.—That in the opinion of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay it is desirable that a Census or Enumeration be made of all persons within the said City, and that the same be taken at such time and in such manner as shall be directed by the Municipal Commissioner with the sanction of the said Justices and of the Governor in Council, in accordance with the provisions of Section 217, and other Sections in relation thereto in "The Bombay Municipal Act of 1865."

2.—That a Select Committee of the Bench of Justices be appointed to report, at as early a date as possible, upon the following matters:—

A.—Whether it is expedient that any and what alterations or reductions should be made in the existing salaries or establishments under "The Bombay Municipal Act of 1865," or in any and which of them.

B.—Whether any and what alterations or amendments in the said Act or in the amending Act (No. IV. of 1867) are desirable, and whether it is expedient that the same should be embodied in a further amending Act, or whether the existing Acts should be repealed and a new one passed.

C.—To nominate the Justices to serve on such Select Committee. F. STANGER LEATHES,

Acting Clerk of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 3rd August 1868.

TO THE CLERK OF THE PEACE.

Sir,—In connection with the discussion at the last Meeting of the Bench of Justices relative to the filling up of the appointment of Health Officer, I give notice that at the Special Meeting I shall request the Municipal Commissioner to explain what he considers the legitimate duties of the Consulting Officer of Health, appointed by the Governor in Council under para. 15 of Act II. of 1865, for the City of Bombay. Should the Commissioner's explanation prove unsatisfactory, I shall propose,

It is opposed to the interests of the Municipality that the Consulting Officer of Health should any longer be charged with the executive duties, but an Executive Sanatory Officer should be allotted to superintend the cleansing of the Town.—I remain, Sir, yours faithfully,

W. COLLUM.

Bombay, 6th August, 1868.

TO THE CLERK OF THE PEACE,

Sir,—I beg to give notice that at the Special General Meeting of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay on the 12th instant, I shall move the following resolution:—

That whereas the Bench having on the 6th March last passed the following resolution:—

"That the Standing (Finance) Committee be requested to prepare a revised Draft of the Municipal Act of 1865, and that the Commissioner forward to them reports by the Heads of Departments as to the working of the different Sections of the Act," and whereas the Draft Act has been prepared, and is now under consideration by the Standing Committee the appointment of another Select Committee as proposed by the Chairman is unnecessary.—I am, Sir, your most obedient Servant,

ARDASEER FRAMJEE MOOS,
Justice of the Peace.

Bombay, 6th August, 1868.

NOTICES.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50 with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING AND OTHER CLOCKS. —Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berne (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French, and German Jewellery.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS., in great variety, A speciality of Lever action 8 days' Clocks. Price Rs. 25. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

ROSSELET & Co

ESTABLISHED 1858.

CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.

No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED.)—It is hereby notified, by order of the Calcutta Board of Directors that the registration of transfer of SHARES in the Company, standing in the names of F. SCHILLER & Co., STRATHERS, H. REINHOLD, E. VANCUTSERE, J. M. HALL and J. BORRADAILE will be stopped until the first Call of Rupees one thousand per share be paid upon five hundred shares numbered 2796 to 3295.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd January, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY, CALCUTTA, (LIMITED). —The undernoted SHARES in this Company having been FORFEITED by order of the DIRECTORS, in terms of Clause 18 of the Articles of Association, the PUBLIC are hereby CAUTIONED against purchasing these Shares except upon production of SHARE CERTIFICATES bearing notification of the same having been re-issued. SCHOENE, KILBURN, & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Nos. 65/75, 80/81, 190/192, 242/235, 457/459, 460/462, 463/464, 477/478, 483/484, 485/487, 488/489, 492/496, 497/498, 503/504, 514/515, 516/517, 523/525, 549/550, 551/552, 573/574, 575/576, 721/723, 724/725, 944/953, 1012. Calcutta, 11th June, 1868.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Jennings's Patent Tip-up Lavatory Basins, with self-closing Supply Valves.

Shand and Mason's Hand Fire Engines.

Suction and Delivery Hose.

Galvanised Strand Wire Fencing.

Galvanised Corrugated Iron, Nos. 20, 22, and 24.

Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Pipe.

Leather Belting.

Steam and Hand Cranes, Winches, Blocks and Chain.

Bar and Plate, Angle and T. Iron.

Cash, Sheer, and Blister Steel.

Engineers', Millwrights', Contractors', Engineers', and Joiners' Tools.

Ornamental Iron Works.

Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery. W. NICOL & Co.

MRS. HERN,

3, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,

Has always on hand a large and fashionable stock of

MILLINERY,

BONNETS, HATS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, TRIMMINGS, DRESSES, BALL DRESSES, &c., &c.,

and is prepared to execute

WEDDING, MOURNING,

AND OTHER ORDERS.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or satisfactory reference.

NEW CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 9, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

JUNAS TYEB, having removed his business to the above address, respectfully solicits an Inspection of his new Stock, consisting of Goods just arrived from England, the style and quality of which cannot be surpassed.

The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of an experienced cutter, and the best workmanship and a perfect fit can be guaranteed; and Junas Tyeb ventures to hope that this, combined with the best quality of materials at low prices, will ensure to him a continuance and increase of the support he has enjoyed for the past 15 years. In addition to a large assortment of Woollens, and other materials suitable for every description of clothing, Junas Tyeb has an extensive stock of Hosiery, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Railway Rugs, Portmanteaus, and all other articles of outfit.

Bombay, 9th July, 1868.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

4	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Scarf Ring.
2	„ Linen Collars.	1	Walking Stick.
4	„ Under-Vests.	1	Umbrella.
1	„ Fine White Cotton Socks.	1	Binocular Glass.
1	„ Fine Coloured do.	1	Rug with Strap.
1	„ White Cambric Handkerchiefs.	1	Dressing Bag.
1	„ Coloured do. do.	1	Hand Portmanteau
(one)	Overland Suit.	2	Overland Trunks.
(two)	Sleeping Suits.	1	Clothes Bag.
(two)	Pairs Kid Gloves.	1	Opera Hat.
(six)	Scarfs and Ties.	1	Travelling Hat.
	Apollo House.	2	Courier Bags.
		1	Easy Chair.

BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:

BADHAM BROTHERS.

THOMAS BEAR'S

CELEBRATED

VIRGINIA SHAG & BIRD'S-EYE TOBACCO,

TRADE (The Elephant) MARK.

Sweet as the Rose

THE proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the public to the following varieties, manufactured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and Oriental Tobacco. And in order that no adulteration or fraudulent attempts at imposition should take place after it has left his Manufactory, he wishes to inform the public that it is never sold except in packets and canisters of various sizes bearing a facsimile of his signature upon them.

Virginia Shag Tobacco.	Havana Tobacco.
„ Bird's-eye „	Persian „
„ Cut Cavendish „	Latakiah „
„ Returns Tobacco	Oronoko „
York River „	Imperial „
Carolina Rose.	Smoking Mixture.
Golden Gem.	Jewel of Ophir.

Importer of American Negro-head, Cavendish Honey dew, Natural Leaf, Havana Cigars, Manilla Cheeroots, Meerschaum Pipes, and all Descriptions of Tobacconists Fancy Goods.

Manufactory—High Street, Borough, London.

Sold by all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout the world

Agents—EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay.

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE,

FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES,

HEAL & SON

are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture, which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS

suitable for all parts of the World. Their stock consists of 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS. The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES, of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which there is Book Post.

HEAL & SON,

BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,

196, 197 & 198, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON. W.

*** Remittances and orders must be made payable in London.

NOTICES.

TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS will be received until the 12th August for the CONSTRUCTION of BUILDINGS, ROADS, &c., for a Military Sanitarium at Teethul, in the Bulsar Talooka of the Surat Collectorate. For all information apply at the Office of the undersigned.

CHARLES MANT, Lieutenant R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Surat and Broach Collectorates.
Executive Engineer's Office, S.& B., Surat, 25th July 1868.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c. &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette Press* is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c. &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.

April, 1868.

KOUSAINE COMPANY'S TEAS.—Just received, at the Godowns of the undersigned, 4 Meadow Street, a consignment of these fine HIMALAYAN TEAS.

SOUCHONG, in boxes of 10 and pounds, also in 2 pound packets.

KOUSAINE MIXTURE.—Ditto—Both at Rs. 2-8 per pound.—Cash.

HOWARD BROTHERS,
Agents Kousaine Tea Company.

NOTICE.—The ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the ELPHINSTONE LAND AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED) will be held in the Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th August current, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The REGISTER of TRANSFERS will be CLOSED from the 13th to the 26th August inclusive.

By order of the Directors,

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 5th August, 1868.

NOTICE.—Mrs. LAKE begs to intimate that she has removed the whole of her Establishment from "UXBRIDGE HOUSE," Byculla, to POONA, *for the season.*

All Orders will be carefully executed as heretofore if addressed,

Mrs. LAKE,
29 Civil Lines,
Poona.

Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference for payment in Poona or Bombay.

June, 1868.

MOULE & Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.—The undersigned have landed a consignment of these CLOSETS and now invite purchasers for them.

The invention entirely does away with all the unmentionable nuisances attached to the employment of the Commodes now in general use in India, and are, in short, invaluable. The Government of India have presented Mr. Moule with £500 in token of their high appreciation of the invention. *Terms*—CASH.

Early application is desirable.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Bombay.

ESPERANCE & Co.,

TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, &c

Under the most careful superintendence of Mr. J. C. STEWART, *an acknowledged competent* Cutter.

Orders for Civil, Military, and Naval Outfits promptly and satisfactorily executed on reasonable terms.

ESPERANCE & Co.

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariat, Bombay.

N. B.—VISITING, WEDDING, and other Cards. SEALS, &c., neatly ENGRAVED and PRINTED.

E. & Co.

TO HOUSEHOLDERS and BACHELORS living in Apartments, &c., &c.—The very recent improvements made by the Engineers to Moule & Co., in their recently patented invention, have now perfected the same, and not only are Moule's Earth Closets beyond the possibility of getting out of order; but *fittings* have been made, and consigned to the undersigned, which can be adapted to any existing accommodation, rendering the same almost as salutary as the adoption of a Closet. No family should be without either an Earth Closet or Set of Fittings. Prices of Closets range from Rs. 95 to

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the erection of the IRON WORK and DWARF SIDE WALLS of the Crawford Market, on the Esplanade.

Drawings, &c., may be inspected, and forms of Tender obtained, at the Office of the undersigned.

Tenders are to be sent in on or before the 18th day of August 1868, addressed to A. T. CRAWFORD, Esq., C. S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,

RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Bombay, 30th July, 1868.

STUDIO.—No. 9, Hummum Street.

SYKES AND DWYER,

LANDSCAPE AND PORTRAIT PHOTOGRAPHERS.

Portraits taken daily from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

FOR SALE—Views of Bombay, Poona, Sattara, Kurrachee, Sholapore, Beejapore, Caves of Elephanta, Karlee, Groups of Brahmins, Hindoos, Nautch Girls, Bunnias, &c., &c.

NATIVE CHARACTERS.

Houses, Horses, Tombs, &c., taken to order.

BOMBAY CITY BANK, LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE.—A FIRST DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of the above Company will shortly be made. All persons holding SHARE CERTIFICATES are required to produce the same, together with duly executed Transfers, at the Office of the Bank, No. 7 Hornby Row, between the 20th July instant and 20th August 1868, for the purpose of having the same registered, in default whereof such persons will be precluded from participating in such distribution of Assets. —Dated this Ninth day of July 1868.

B. R. MODY,
HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE, } Liquidators.
ARDASEER EDULJEE CHINOY,

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW AND STANDARD BOOKS RECEIVED AUG. 8.

Kirke's Hand Book of Physiology.	*New edition.*	Rs. 9 0
Bradshaw's Continental Guide. July.	*Cloth edition*	2 12
The Moonstone; by Wilkie Collins. 3 vols.		21 0
"New Ground"; by author of "Heir of Redcliffe"		27 0
London Post Office Directory, 1868.		
Aytoun's Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers. 4 to *morocco. Illustrated*		25 0
Nathan the Wise		1 12
A Kempis' Imitation of Christ. *Morocco*		2 12
Always in the Way; by author of the "Tommiebeg Shootings"		1 0
Gymnastic Exercises for the Army, including Fencing and the Clubs		1 8
Christy Minstrels' 145 Songs and Music. Quarto, cloth, gilt		8 0
Ansted's Physical Geography		9 0
Handy Royal Atlas		39 8
Galbraith's Manual of Trigonometry		1 12
Neligan's Materia Medica; by Macnamara		13 8
Russell Reynolds' System of Medicine. Vol. I. II		31 4
Ditto, ditto. Vol. II. separately		17 8
Doré's Inferno of Dante. Illustrated. *Half morocco, gilt*		65 0
Doré's Milton's Paradise Lost. Illustrated. *Magnificently half bound in blue morocco, gilt*		110 0
Hutton's Mathematics; by Rutherford		9 0
Maxwell Drewett		4 8
Maurice Dering		4 8
Guy's Forensic Medicine. *New edition*		7 12
Robinson Crusoe *Golden Treasury Series*		3 0
Mr. Sprouts: His Opinions		0 12
Bella Donna		1 8
Murray's English Grammar. *Abridged*		2 4
Ditto do.		0 12
Rampart Row.	THACKER, VINING, & Co.	

DICKENS' WORKS.—"CHARLES DICKENS' EDITION."—The undermentioned Volumes are now issued.—Subscribers to the Series are supplied at a uniform rate of Rs. 2-4 per Volume.—Single Volumes at the undermentioned Prices—

Pickwick	Rs. 2 12	Oliver Twist	Rs. 2 4
Martin Chuzzlewit	2 12	Dombey & Son	2 12
Old Curiosity Shop	2 4	Barnaby Rudge	2 4
Nicholas Nickleby	2 12	Bleak House	2 12
David Copperfield	2 12	Tale of Two Cities	2 4
Christmas Book	2 4	American Notes	2 4
Sketches by Boz	2 4	Little Dorrit	2 12

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The GENUINE Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT AND SON, SADDLERS AND HAR

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

SHARE MARKET.
MONDAY AFTERNOON.

Market active. Many transactions done in Old and New Elphinstone shares with an upward tendency.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomi Value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates
	Rs.	Rs.	per sh.		
1,000,000	100	.....	.....	Agra Bank ...	126 per share.
3,150,000	1,000	1,000	7	Bank of Bengal ...	1780½ per sh.
1,045,000	500	500	.....	Bank of Bombay...	110 per share.
1,000,000	500	500	.....	Ditto Ditto New...	13 pct prem.
1,000,000	250	150	.....	Bombay Pres. Bank	101 per share
2,000,000	200	200	.....	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	68 per share
2,000,000	100	100	.....	Brokers Banking Company ...	68 per share
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank ...	10 per share
800,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China.	200 per share
800,000	200	25	12½	China Bank ...	5 per share
700,000	250	220		Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China...	270 p ct prem.
1,000,000	250	250	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris ...	Nominal.
1,000,000	200	200	9	Delhi and London...	No quot.
600,000	200	200	.....	Indian Peninsular	
3,750,000		1,000	11½	London & China Bk.	21 per share
1,000,000	25	12½	8 p. ct.	Madras Bank ...	1540 p. s.
				National Bank of India ...	135
500,000	250	250	12	Oriental Bank ...	435 per share
180,000	100	200	.....	Royal Bank of India	81 per share
100,000	200	250	.....	Guzerat Bank ...	65 nominal.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,500	.....	Bombay Ship Co ...	1,400 pr share
280,000	2,800	2,500	.....	S. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co ...	390 per share
300,000	5,000	2,500	28	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co	2,450 per share
160,000	5,000	2,500	.....	Prince of W. Ship Co	1,600 per share
180,000	500	500	.....	Vegas Patent Slip & Foundry Co ...	85 per share
120,000	5,000	3,000	250	Union Shipping Co. Limited ...	100 per share

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks...	6 months' sight.	1s. 11¾d. to 1s. 11⅞/16d.
Do. Credits...	6 Do. do....	1s. 11 9/16d. to 1s. 11¾d.
Do. Documents.	6 Do. do....	1s. 11¾d.
Calcutta ...	At sight ...	99½
Do. ...	30 days' sight...	99⅝
Do. ...	60 Do. do. ...	99⅛
China ...	60 days' sight...	214¾

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities ...	...	6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills...	...	9 do.
Four per cent. Co.'s	1835-36 ...	} 95
" "	1842-43 ...	
" "	1854-55 ...	
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	1856-57 ...	109½ to 109¾
Five per cent. Public Works Loan	1854-54...	106
Five and half per cent.	...	115

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities ...	...	7 per cent
Mercantile Bills ...	...	10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each ...	...	...	Rs 10-8
Bank of England Notes	...	...	" 10-4
Spanish Dollars ...	...	...	" 225
Carolas ...	...	...	" 226
Mexican Dollars ...	...	...	" 220
German Crowns ...	...	...	" 210
Five-Franc Pieces...	...	...	" 223
Bar Silver ...	...	...	" 108-8
Gold Leaf ...	...	...	" 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	...	...	" 10-9

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 10TH AUGUST.

		Per Candy.
Comrawuttee	New	215 to 220
Akhte..		220 to 225
Broach...		275 to 288
Dhollera...		290 to 295
Bhownuggar		210 to 215
Veeravul..		210 to 215
Vingorla...		230 to 232
Dharwar Sawginned		210 to 215
Khandeish		
Berars		

Ready sales ... ... 125 Candies.
Market dull.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank, on 8th August 1868.

LIABILITIES.

Proprietors' Capital paid up	Rs.	49,99,000
General Treasury Balance	"	27,85,054
Deposits at Head Office	"	1,92,19,910
Deposits at Branches	"	19,71,737
Bank Post Bills outstanding	"	20,942
	Rs.	2,80,96,703

ASSETS.

Coin, Bullion, Securities and Balances with Head Office and Branches on hand	Rs.	4,07,123
Bills Discounted at do.	"	18,99,881
Bond Stock	"	4,65,587
Stamps	"	5,337
Balances with Agents & Correspondents...	"	31,37,445
Government Securities	"	29,22,018
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office ...	"	1,75,09,619
Do. do. at Branches ...	"	14,83,780
	Rs.	2,80,96,703

MILITARY.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 10.

Holmstead, Assistant Surgeon, on duty, to Hydrabad.
Templeman, Major, 31st Fusiliers, to Poona.
Robinson, Lieutenant, 31st Fusiliers, to Poona.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—10TH AUGUST.

London....	Cotton....£1 0s. 0d.	Nominal per ton.
	Seeds ....£1 5s. 0d.	do. do.
Liverpool...	Cotton....£1 5s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d.	do. do.
	Seeds ....£0 15s. 0d.	
Overland..	Cotton ... £4 10s. 0d.	per 40 cubic feet
China	Cotton.... Rs. 2 to 3	per bale.
Mauritius .	Gram .....Rs. 0 12 0	per bag.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
Aug. 10	Comorin (s)...	Turner	Kurrachee, Aug. 8.
	Volunteer.....	Salph.....	Shields, April 6.
	Muscat Merchant.	Ward	Put back from sea.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Aug. 10	H. M.'s Lord Elphinstone (s)...	Carpendell ..	Kurrachee.
	Governor Higginson (s).....	Osborne	Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship *Gervaise*, Watt, to Singapore.
Ship *Mirella*, Runciman, to Akyab.
Barque *Ann*, Hugon, to Calcutta.

NOW READY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR AUGUST.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINS the alterations in the time of running of the trains on the G. I. P. Line, and also the B. B. & C. I. alterations.

CONTENTS:—

MAP OF INDIA.
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction
RAILWAY TIME TABLES:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Jubbulpore Extension Railway
Scinde Railway
Punjaub Railway
East Indian Railway
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
Indjan Branch Railway
Delhi Railway.
Madras Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES:—
P. and O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Coastand River Steam Navigation Company
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla
India General Steam Navigation Company.
COMPANIES:—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency.
North Western Dak Company
Inland Transit Company.
Furneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
David's Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsar Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company
Commercial Transport Association Company
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA
May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following AGENTS:
Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY is now Ready.

It contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 12
SINGLE COPY..... 4 As. each.

Bombay Gazette Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a Fortnight.

It contains a Statement of Imports and Exports; Customs' Duties; Tables of Weights, Monies and Measures; detailed Price Current of Europe Goods, and Eastern Produce; Lists of Shipping Arrivals and Departures for the fortnight; a List of Square-rigged Vessels in Harbour on the date of publication:

AND A SPECIALLY-WRITTEN FORTNIGHTLY REPORT ON THE BOMBAY MARKET.

Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10.
Single Copy, 8 As. each.

Bombay Gazette Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.—CODE FOR THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE, containing, Leave, Deputation, Travelling, and Pension Rules. Compiled by BHOLANAUTH SEN, Assistant, Bengal Accountant General's Office.—Price Rs. 1½.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.
No. 10 Hummum Street Bombay.

NOTICE.—Forty-two strong serviceable HORSES, the property of Government, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Commissariat Stores, Poona, on the 14th instant, at 12 o'clock noon.

Terms of sale—Cash; and the Animals to be removed without Equipments immediately the Sale closes, or else they will be resold at the risk and cost of the first Purchaser.

M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Captain,
Assistant Commissary General.

Poona, Commissariat Office, 7th August 1868.

CONTINUED INCREASE OF BUSINESS.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The Indian new BUSINESS of this Company for the six months ended 30th June 1868, consisted of 386 Policies, assuring Rs. 20,21,242, and yielding Rs. 95,805-10-1, in new Annual Premia, being an increase of FOURTEEN PER CENT. upon the new Business during the corresponding period of 1867.

For Forms of Proposal, Prospectuses, &c., apply to the Secretary, or to any of the Company's Agents.

D. McL. SLATER,
Secretary for Western India.

N.B.—A liberal Commission allowed to Professional men and others introducing Business.

PROFESSOR RUCHWALDY,

The Hungarian Wizard, Pupil of Professor ANDERSON, AND

MADAME RUCHWALDY,

Celebrated Pianiste, Pupil of Virtuoz Liszt, beg to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen that they will perform immediately after the departure of the Lenton Troupe, on which occasion

A NOVEL INSTRUMENT

of Professor Ruchwaldy's own invention will be exhibited and played upon for the first time in Bombay.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
of the
WORLD-RENOWNED AND FAR-FAMED
LENTON TROUPE,
who will appear
THIS EVENING, TUESDAY, 11TH AUG.
in their
GRAND AND VARIED PROGRAMME,
concluding with a
GRAND BALLET D'ACTION,

TO-MORROW EVENING, WEDNESDAY, 12TH AUG.
LAST NIGHT
OF THE COMPANY IN BOMBAY
GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT.

Under the distinguished Patronage of the Nobility, Gentry and Public of Bombay, on which occasion
A GRAND SELECT PROGRAMME will be given.

Doors open at a quarter before eight o'clock, commencing precisely at a quarter before nine o'clock. Carriages may be ordered for half-past 11.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle..... Rs. 5 | Gallery ..... Rs 2
Stalls..... " 3 | Pit..... " 1

Box Office open at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, Rampart Row, where First-class Seats may be secured.

NOTICE.—TENDERS for a quantity of about 4,220 Garces, equal to 2,000 Indian Maunds, of SALT, of good quality, the produce of Bombay or other places subordinate thereto, for the District of Malabar, as follows:—

At Cannanore	250	Garces of 120 Indian Maunds each.	
Tellicherry	350	do.	In November, December, January, and February next.
Calicut	1,000	do.	
Beypore	1,200	do.	
Ponani	1,300	do.	
Chowghaut	70	do.	
Cochin	50	do.	
Total Garces...	4,220		

2. Tenders will be received for any quantity or quantities (within the above limits) of 10 Garce each or upwards. The periods within which the Salt tendered will be delivered must be specified, and if not brought within this period it will be at the option of the Collector to receive or refuse the Salt.

3. All tenders received up to the 3rd September 1868 will be opened for consideration and disposal on the day following in the Huzur Cutcherry at Calicut, when the parties tendering, or their agents, are invited to attend.

4. Tenders will afterwards continue to be received for the Salt remaining to be supplied until further notice.

5. Merchants in Bombay desirous of a speedy reply can communicate their tenders by Telegram reply prepaid.

6. Salt not pure and of good quality and colour will be rejected. This rule will be strictly enforced. The Collector reserves right of decision on these points.

7. The tenders must specify in words at length the rate in Rupees per Garce of 120 Indian Maunds.

8. The expenses attendant on the landing, weighing, and storing of the Salt must be defrayed by the parties tendering.

9. The Salt will be received by weight according to the practice now existing, in the order in which the arrivals are registered at the Salt Depots.

10. The Collector reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all of the tenders that may be received without assignment any reason for so doing.

11. Tenders to be addressed to the Collector of Malabar and to be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Bombay Salt."

12. Parties who may tender for more than 100 Garces will be required to find substantial security for the due fulfilment of their contracts, should the Collector consider it necessary.

13. Salt brought by Merchants whose tenders have not been previously accepted will be received if the whole quantity has not been previously engaged for, at such prices as may appear to the Collector reasonable with reference to the prevailing rates in the month.

W. H. GLENN,
Assistant for Collector, absent on circuit.
Malabar Collector's Office, 24th July 1868.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "BARODA."

On the Obscure Diseases of the Brain and Disorders of the Mind. By Forbes Winslow, M.D. 4th edn., revised ..... Rs.	8 0
Handybook of Meteorology. By A. Buchan, M.A. 2nd edn.	6 4
Bradshaw's Through Routes Overland Guide and Hand-book to India, Egypt, Turkey, Persia, China, Australia, and New Zealand	3 12
Pollock's Course of Time—Paper cover 12 annas; Cloth	1 2
Cometh up as a Flower. An Autobiography	4 8
The Ladies' Treasury, Vol. IV. January to June...	4 4
The Tomahawk, Vol. II. Ditto. ...	6 12
The London Journal Vol. XLVII. Ditto. ...	3 8
Cover for Vol. II. the Tomahawk	1 4
The Queen's Regulations, 1868, pocket edn.	0 12
Do. do. official edn.	3 0
PLAY BOOKS.—The Prisoner of Toulon. Out on the Loose. Box and Cox. Two Bonnycastles. Wizard of the Moor—Each	0 8

NEW FRENCH BOOKS.

Le Roi Misère. Par Paul Saunière	2 4
La Femme de L'Aveugle. Par La Comtesse Dash...	0 1

PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

Lucrezia Borgia. No. 10 of Franz Navas' Operatic Duets	1 12
Come Home, Father. By F. Lindahlt	1 8
Song.—Cheer, Boys, Cheer! By C. Mackay	1 0
—— Beautiful Isle of the Sea. By J. Cooper...	1 4
—— Thou art so Near, and yet so Far. By Reichardt	1 8
The Christy's Minstrels' Songs, 9 parts (Musical Bouquet Edn.)	6 12
30 of Sims Reeves' Popular Songs	0 12
No. 98 Boosey's Musical Cabinet—26 baritone and bass Songs, sung by Messrs Santley, Thomas, and Weiss	0 12
No. 91.—20 Celebrated English Songs	0 12
No. 93.—25 Christy's Minstrels' Songs (10th selection.)	0 12
No. 91.—20 Ditto (9th Selection)	0 12
No. 90.—20 Popular Songs of Scotland	0 12
No. 89.—20 of Moore's Irish Melodies (1st selection)	0 12
No. 88.—20 Christy's Minstrels' Songs (8th selection)	0 12
No. 76.—13 Selected Arias, Ballads, &c. By Sir H. Bishop.	0 12
No. 77.—18 Selected Songs, by Claribel and others...	0 12
No. 75.—20 Christy's Minstrels' Songs (7th selection)	0 12
Nos. 4, 25, 26, 27, 70, and 71.—Ditto (1st to 6th selections)—Each	0 12
No. 73.—16 Standard English Songs, by J. T. Stone	0 12
No. 28.—18 ditto, for Gentlemen's voices, by ditto.	0 12
No. 29.—16 ditto, for Ladies' voices, by ditto.	0 12
No. 15.—16 Songs, Composed by Kucken	0 12
No. 14.—20 Ballads, by Popular Composers	0 12
No. 12.—12 Selected Songs, Sung by Sims Reeves...	0 12
No. 44.—15 ditto, by Mdme. Sainton-Dolby	0 12
No. 45.—8 ditto, by Miss Louisa Pyne	0 12
No. 64.—25 Comic Songs, by various authors	0 12
No. 13.—12 Popular Songs, by Hatton and Linley...	0 12
The Christy's Minstrels' Songs, complete in 1 vol....	6 0

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 10th August 1868.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865, and in the Estate of MANOCKJEE PESTONJEE TUBACK.—A DIVIDEND, at the rate of HALF PER CENT on the amount of the admitted Claims, will be paid to Creditors at my Office, No. 2 Church Gate Street, on and after MONDAY, the 17th instant, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

MICHAEL R. DE QUADROS, Trustee.

Bombay, 10th August 1868.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received up to 1 o'clock P. M. of SATURDAY, the 29th instant, for the supply of PROVISIONS, MARINE STORES, &c., to the Departments of the Harbour and Pilotage Board.

Tenders to be superscribed "TENDERS FOR PROVISIONS, &c.

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent in cash on the quantity tendered. A further deposit of 20 per cent will be required on the tender being accepted.

Provisions, Stores, &c., will be required to be delivered at the Light Houses, Signal Stations, Master Attendant's Office, or as directed.

Provisions, Stores, &c., will have to be supplied in instalments as required by the indenting officers.

Estimated Schedule of articles and quantities can be seen on application at the Office of the undersigned. But the Board will take only such quantities as they may require.

Forms of tenders and other information can be obtained on application at the Office of the undersigned.

The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

By order,
HENRY MORLAND,
Lieut., late I. N., Secretary.
Harbour and Pilotage Board, Bombay, 10th August 1868

MUNICIPALITY OF SURAT.

NOW READY,

SUPPLEMENT No. I. of
THE BOMBAY
MUNICIPAL RECORD.

(PUBLISHED WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER OF BOMBAY.)

Containing a Report of the Proceedings at the Annual General Meeting, with other interesting particulars connected with the Surat Municipality.

CONTENTS.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.
MUNICIPAL FINANCES:—
President's Minute of November 30, 1866.
Memorandum of April 1868.
LIGHTING:—
Report by Chairman of Sub-Committee for Watering, Lighting, &c., dated July 12, 1867.
President's Minute of September 29, 1867.
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Report by Chairman of Sub-Committee for Watering, Lighting, &c., dated June 22, 1867.
Rules for the Guidance of Fire Engine Establishment.
SANITARY MEASURES:—
Letter from President to Chairman of the Sanitary Sub-Committee, dated July 2, 1867.
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ANNUAL ACCOUNTS AND MEMORANDA:—
Receipts and Disbursements for Year ending March 31, 1868.
Estimate of Revenue and Expenditure for Year 1868-9.
Memorandum of Works wholly or partially completed, and those sanctioned but not commenced.

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POSTAL NOTICES.

MAILS will be closed at the General Post Office, Bombay, for Port Louis, Mauritius, Port Elizabeth, and Algoa Bay, per the s. s. "City of Dublin," on the 11th inst, at 11 A.M.

MAILS will be closed at the General Post Office, Bombay, for Galle, Singapore, and Hongkong, per steamer "Norna" on the 14th inst., at 10 A.M.

OVERLAND MAILS.—The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 11th August at 2 P.M.: the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1868.

So soon as the English Government took upon itself direct responsibility for the government of India, a great change in the functions of the Governor General became unavoidable. It was impossible that an English ministry should undertake to be answerable for the doings of a great officer like an Indian Viceroy, without depriving him of a large portion of his powers of original action, and placing him under the direct instructions, in all important matters of policy, of the home authorities. It would have been ludicrous and inconsistent to have held the Indian Secretary amenable to Parliament for whatever was done in this country, and at the same time to have raised up an authority here which would be almost independent of the Indian Secretary's control. Wherever the responsibility lay, there, it was clear, ought also to lie the power. That was the true logic of the position, and Sir Charles Wood in carrying it out submitted merely to imperative necessity. He converted the Governor General into an executive officer, an officer executing his will, and had no help for it. The change was momentous. It was one of the unforeseen corollaries of the transference of India to the Crown and the creation of a ministerial officer representing India in Parliament. But we repeat it was a necessary corollary. Probably enough Sir Charles Wood and succeeding Secretaries of State have gone a little too far in controlling details of administration, but there is no escaping from the conclusion that while ministerial responsibility exists, the substance of the viceregal power is gone. Fortunately for Sir Charles Wood's purpose and the necessities of the case, he found Lord Elgin easily manageable, and so compliant as to be readily moulded to fit into the new condition of things. With Sir John Lawrence different results might have been anticipated, but no man has submitted more cheerfully and placidly than the present Governor General to the guiding strings of his official superior in Westminster. Nor could it well be otherwise with any man who himself had to govern subordinates and to exact obedience from them. Sir John Lawrence or any other Viceroy, in a state of mutiny or insurrection against the Secretary of State, would have been in a false position had he been called upon to exact obedience from a mutinous subordinate. And that this anomaly has laid hold of the mind of the present Viceroy, whose strong clear views of personal government we have had frequent occasion to point out, is placed beyond all doubt from the fact, that in a recent difference of opinion between him and the present Governor of Bengal, His Excellency, in reply to a complaint from the local Government, of undue and finical interference in details by the viceregal Government, wrote to the Secretary of State that the argument of the Bengal Government for limiting the supervision of the Viceroy, was as untenable as if the Viceroy were to prescribe to the Secretary of State the subjects to which the Home authorities should confine their interference, in dealing with the Government of India. There is one element of difference between the two cases, and that is, that while the position of the Indian subordinate is recognized on all sides as inferior, the Viceroy is the great symbol of England's power in this country, and that to make his proceedings subject in everything except petty details to the revision of the Secretary of State is to degrade his office. And this is so far true; but then it is the work of an Act of Parliament, and any clear-seeing Viceroy who understands the vast change implied in the transference of India to the Crown, will acknowledge that, whether Parliament has done right or wrong, it has certainly created an officer not only with power, but whose duty it positively is, to overlook and control the Government *in* India.

The whole tendency of opinion, in reference to the system of governing India, is in the direction of depriving the Governor General more and more of the possession of the authority he now wields. What is the recent proposal to give a Governor and Council to Bengal but a step in that direction? The agitation also in favour of decentralising the finances of India, points to the same result, and is probably the initial stage of a series of changes which shall break up the Indian Empire into a congeries of independent States, each corresponding directly with the Secretary of State, and as a consequence ruled from home. In a minute written sometime ago by Sir Erskine Perry, we find a section bearing on this point. Sir Erskine says—

"A universal conviction pervades the Council of the Secretary of State, that for purposes of finance for distributing surplus revenue throughout the Empire, as well as for the superintendence, direction and control of the whole civil and military government of India, a great central authority, like that of the Governor General, must be maintained. But an equally strong conviction pervades my mind, and I think is present with many of my colleagues, tha that for all lasting improvements in Government, and for the greatest development of the different and differing nationalities of India, we must look to local efforts and local administration. Now to combine these two great objects, the machinery to effect which has a tendency to grate and collide at so many different points, is the most important problem of the day for Indian statesmen."

All this means the reduction of the Governor General, in the normal state of the Empire, to a simulacrum or something closely approximating thereto. Compare it with the power of Warren Hastings or Dalhousie. Even at present, though the Governor General is little else beyond a puppet in the hands of the presiding genius of the India Office, and though discontented agitators, ignoring his existence as a power either for good or evil, carry their grievances to London, and there work upon the ignorance and sympathies of well-meaning members of Parliament, the office still retains many of the traditions of its former dignity, and is still great from the reflection of its former lustre. But in its next and apparently approaching stage—that prophesied for it in the conviction which, according to Sir Erskine Perry, is now pervading the Secretary of State's Council—the office would seem to be so attenuated and stripped of authority that it is difficult to see what scope is left for the exercise of any functions by the Governor General at all. Granting that the whole relations of the viceregal and local governments are to be revised, and so revised that a large accretion of power shall be made to the powers of the local governments, a congeries of States tied together only by the supervision of the Secretary of State, is in our opinion, a dangerous experiment. When Sir Charles Wood's principle of governing from England began to develop itself, and when men understood that the Viceroy was being reduced to a mere executive instrument of the Indian Secretary's will, the Indian public, who took any heed of the matter, could not look upon the change without many misgivings. The character of oriental government has hitherto been so eminently personal that Sir Charles's innovation was regarded as undermining the security of the empire. A system of government by an autocrat six thousand miles away was incomprehensible. Had the European community been polled on the point, we believe it would have voted to a man against the assumption of such minute governing powers by the Secretary of State. But nevertheless the Indian Viceroy was still left with a complete control of the empire, in the event of any vast convulsion requiring instant action. Now, however, with a congeries of states and a Governor General shoved further into the background than ever—and that too, before the first stage in the transition which was robbing him of his power had time to be tested—our misgivings may well be greater. One great change has already passed over us, and we are on the eve of a second; but whatever the second may be, we trust there will be room left in the system of Indian Government for one great culminating authority on the spot, who in moments of trial will wield all the powers of a Dictator, and to whom all the English Governments throughout the Peninsula shall be bound to render unquestioning obedience.

MR. MAINE, the Legal Member of the Governor General's Council, has determined to deal with a difficult and important legislative question before he retires from his appointment. He has set himself boldly to the task of removing, as far as may be possible, the spreading and deepening sore of European vagrancy in India. For a long time this subject has been staring Indian statesmen in the face, perplexing them with the difficulties that bristled round it, and did threatening a rude blow to their fine theories of "the liberty of the subject" if they ventured to lay hands upon it. It required a strong and dexterous hand to cope with it, and we daresay be expected. The statement setting forth the "objects and reasons" of the bill that he has drawn up is remarkably full, clear and sensible. He mentions two proposals that had been made as to the most advisable way to deal with the difficulty—one coming from the Government of Bombay and the other from that of Madras. The former is somewhat curtly dismissed. The suggestion of the Bombay Government was (in Mr. Maine's words) "that European vagrants should be brought under the provisions or Chapter XIX. of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which permit the detention of persons of suspicious character who are unable to find security for their good conduct." This proposal is rejected on the ground that the provisions mentioned are only justified by certain peculiarities in native society. If a native "is the least respectable, there are always members of his caste, family, or village community, who will go bail for his behaviour," and to apply the provisions in the case of a European would be to "give an air of unfairness to the law, since no law seems completely defensible which makes amenability to its provisions depend on the fulfilment of a condition which manifestly cannot be fulfilled." "The Government of Madras proposes, on the other hand, to deal with European vagrancy as a substantive evil to be treated in a special manner. The revised bill sent up by that Government follows to some extent the analogies of the English law of pauper removal. This principle has been adopted, in the present measure, with which many of the provisions of the Madras Bill have been incorporated." Mr. Maine then goes on to describe the features of his measure in detail. The first step will be the establishment by Government of work-houses for the vagrants; and any European vagrant will be liable to be forwarded summarily to one of those work-houses by any Police Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, or Superintendent of Police. Provision will also be made for his being sent to any place where he is likely to obtain employment; but it does not seem to be anticipated that the chances of employment for the vagrant will often be great. While he is kept in the work-house he will be treated in a manner likely to tend to his "reclamation from habits which are unfortunately shown to be all but universal in the class," and he will also be brought under "stringent rules of labour and discipline." It has always been a difficulty in connection with this question to devise some means by which Europeans "morally certain to become vagrants" could be prevented from landing in India. Mr. Maine enumerates the objections that have been urged under this head, but shows that they do not apply to persons belonging to "certain limited and tolerably well defined classes." To such classes he very properly confines the proposed legislation; and "accordingly, the bill contains a section providing for the fine and imprisonment of a shipmaster knowingly landing in India any person who, in any English dependency, has at any time been convicted of an offience which, if committed in England, would amount to felony." Further, the bill "confers on the Government an ultimate power of deporting the vagrant," and "it is proposed that if a person, brought to India by a company or private employer, becomes chargeable to the Government as a vagrant within one year, the cost of deportation shall be recoverable from the importer."

WE learn that a bill is under preparation in the Legislative Department of India, having for its object the establishment of a Court of Session for the trial of offences committed in the towns and ports of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.—*Madras Times.*

WE hear from Keonjhur that all the plain country to the east and north has submitted, and accepted the new state of things. The country to the south and west, however, is hilly and covered with dense jungle, within which it would be madness to involve the forces on the ground, until the cold weather shall have made it somewhat healthy. This country is held by the Bhooihas, and can muster a force of perhaps 10,000 fighting men, that is, about one-fourth of the whole strength of the Keonjhur Raj. It is said that the Bhooihas have, in revenge for some repulses they have suffered, murdered the Dewan, whose capture was the signal for the present outbreak.—*Englishman.*

THE Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs having issued a circular inviting the missionaries, zemindars, and ryots of those districts which suffered most severely from the late inundations, to meet at the house of the Commissioner in Theatre Road, a large crowd assembled there on the morning of the 3rd instant to take into consideration the best means to be adopted for the relief of immediate distress. The zemindars thought that immediate relief was unnecessary, as the ryots were still able to earn sufficient to keep themselves alive, but the missionaries were of opinion that relief was urgently required in some parts. At the conclusion of the meeting, the Commissioner addressed the ryots in the vernacular, and informed them that their application for a remission of their rents could not be entertained at present.—*Englishman.*

ADVICES from Aden inform us that the Azarbas, a sept of the great Abdallee tribe, recently attacked a caravan proceeding from Aden to Lahedj, and killed several camels. The matter was of course represented to the Sultan, but before the letter reached him he had set out with a strong party for the scene of the outrage, with the view of inflicting condign punishment on the offending tribe. As soon as the Sultan's approach was announced, the Azarbas fled. The matter did not, however, end there, for His Highness proceeded to occupy their territory, and to take every advantage, arising from his being in the field in person, to punish the tribe. The security of the caravan route between Aden and Lahedj will depend far more upon such action as that taken by the Sultan, than upon the fear of possible expeditions on the part of the garrison of Aden.—*Englishman.*

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the N. W. Provinces "announces with sorrow the death of Mr. Cudbert Bensly Thornhill, C.S.I., Senior Member of the Sudder Board of Revenue, at Aden, on the 11th instant. In him the Government has lost an officer of singular ability and zeal. The virtues, private and official, of Mr. Thornhill were so widely known and well appreciated that the Lieutenant-Governor is assured that the intelligence of his death will be received throughout these provinces with deep and universal regret."

CALCUTTA is again to be enlivened by a good Opera Company during the next cold season. Signor Cagli has engaged several new artistes and retained the best of his old company, and the committee have received from independent sources information that the newly-engaged members of the company are as good as could be obtained. The *repertoire* of the company is this year to include the operas of Faust and Macbeth.—*Englishman.*

ADEN LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ADEN, 27TH JULY.

PEOPLE seldom appear to know when they are well off! Such is the reflection of the Adenite in reading the wearisome complaints made by some among you on the other side there about being pestered with too much rain. When *could* you have "too much" rain? Alas! it is unintelligible to the Adenite. This would be the place to cure your malcontents of their whims. If they should still remain dissatisfied with every slight change in the weather they would at least learn not to make a "bobree" about it. But the fact is you people are not altogether unenviable; and those who enjoy a delicious variety of seasons should have little cause to grumble. With us it is quite different. The order of the year at Aden seems to be one prolonged summer, varied and enhanced at certain times by sand-storms, &c.—a "variation" which it is our misfortune to experience just now in its utmost severity. The *elite* of Aden have betaken themselves to Steamer Point and the heights of Marshag: an act on their part, by the way, which in its effect is not without advantage to those who cannot afford to quit the crater, as the latter will have the invigorating promenade on sandy beach all to themselves for the remainder of the season. The heat has greatly increased, and the weather become very gusty since I last wr

THE BANK OF BOMBAY COMMISSION.

Just before the rising of the Commission, yesterday, the President (Sir Charles Jackson) said it was the intention of the Commissioners to adjourn that day till the 26th instant, as they were about to enter into another subject of inquiry, upon which they had been called to report by the Secretary of State,—a subject which would require great care and attention. The Commissioners would have to prepare long interrogatories for the examination of certain witnesses at Calcutta and Madras. During the recess they would also examine carefully the evidence which had been taken, and they would then make up their minds as to what further witnesses they would examine, and as to what witnesses they would re-examine.

We presume the "subject of inquiry" alluded to is the question as to the connection of the State with the three presidency banks.

THE INGENIOUS METHOD OF RAISING MONEY

Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. John Connon, Acting Chief Magistrate, Walter Jamieson Meyer was again brought up and charged with cheating Mr. James Windram, manager of the National Bank of India, of Rs. 80, on the pretence that he was a Government servant authorized to get up an official Post Office Directory; with cheating Mr. Edward Morris, Manager of the Agra Bank, of Rs. 40, on the same pretence with falsely personating a public servant, and with giving receipts to the above-named gentlemen without affixing proper stamps thereto.

Mr. Hurrell appeared on behalf of the prosecution, and Mr. Macfarlane for the defence.

Mr James Windram, manager in Bombay of the National Bank of India, said that he saw the prisoner at his office about ten days ago. He said that the British Government were getting up a directory for all the British Colonies, including India, and that the names of all the European residents would appear in that Directory. Prisoner stated that he was travelling on behalf of the Postmaster General, collecting information, and obtaining subscribers for the directory. He mentioned that he had been in Calcutta, and that the banks and leading merchants there had all subscribed. He showed witness a book, partly manuscript and partly print; and or looking over the book witness saw a number of signatures of firms and banks in Calcutta, with which he was familiar, subscribing for the directory or for advertisements which were to appear in it, some for both. Prisoner showed him the signature of Mr. Anderson, the present acting manager of the Bank in Calcutta, and said he (Mr. Anderson) had referred to him regarding an advertisement. Witness gave prisoner an order for the directory, and also orders for advertisements for Calcutta and Bombay. He had since paid prisoner Rs. 80 for those advertisements. He asked him when the directory would be ready; he said, so far as he (witness) remembered, about December, and that witness would get his copy from the postmaster here. He was certainly induced to subscribe and to part with his money on his (the prisoner's) representation that it was a Government affair.

Cross-examined by Mr. Macfarlane—He remembered very distinctly that prisoner used the words British Government. He said he had been sent out by the Postmaster General.

Mr. G. M. Stewart, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Remington and Company, had seen the prisoner before. He had called at their office about a week ago. He said he was collecting information about a directory. He represented himself as travelling on behalf of the general post office of London. He said he had been five or six years in the service of the London Post Office as travelling Inspector, and that he made a trip once year to Australia to inspect the post offices there, but on this occasion he had been ordered to come to India to collect statistics. Witness asked him if it was an official directory. Prisoner said it was, and that a sum of £10,000 had been sanctioned by the post office authorities at home towards the expense of the work. The directory, he said, would be published at home, and delivered at Bombay about December through the post office here. Prisoner showed him the signatures of bankers and merchants in Calcutta and Madras to orders for the directory and for advertisements in it. Witness knew some of these signatures to be genuine, and he therefore paid him Rs. 40 for advertisements of certain insurance and other companies in which his firm was interested, and which were to be inserted in the directory. Witness was induced to part with his money on the representation by prisoner that he was a post office official.

Mr. W. Colclough, manager of Treacher & Co., Bombay, Mr. Edward James Handcastle manager of the Comptoir d'Escompte at Bombay, Mr. D. S. Kemp, chemist, and Mr. James Walker, acting accountant, Oriental Bank, were then examined, and they corroborated in material points the testimony of Messrs. Windram and Morris.

Mr. C. A. Stuart, Postmaster in Bombay, stated that he knew nothing whatever of prisoner as a post office official. If the prisoner had been an inspector of post offices from England it would not have been his duty to call upon him. There was no connexion between the English post office inspectors and the Bombay office.

Mr. Alfred Edginton, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, stated that on the evening of the 7th instant at about 6 o'clock, acting on information and instructions which he had received, he went to the P. and O. Club, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, where he found prisoner in a bed-room, and introduced himself to him as Deputy Commissioner of Police. He told him that Mr. Kemp had complained to the police that he had obtained money from them on the representation that he was an officer of the London post office and had been deputed by the Post Master General of England to collect subscriptions in Bombay and other places for a directory of the British colonies; that doubts as to the truth of his statements had arisen in the minds of those gentlemen, and that he had called on him at the request of the Commissioner of Police, who would be glad to see him on the subject. The prisoner then voluntarily said—"They have made a mistake. I did not represent myself as an officer of the London post office. I have no connection whatever with Government: the book for which I am canvassing is entirely a private venture. I was associated with a Mr. Balliere and other in getting up a directory in Australia, and I was at one time employed in the post office there." During this conversation, prisoner produced some books and papers, saying—"I shall be glad to do anything you wish me to do." Witness asked him to come to the Commissioner of Police and offer his explanation in person. Prisoner sent for a buggy and took the books with him, when he and witness proceeded to the residence of the Commissioner. Witness there heard a conversation between the Commissioner and the prisoner, during which prisoner made statements similar in purport to those previously made by him to witness. At the end of that conversation the Commissioner said—"Your explanations are not satisfactory; I must detain you," and the Commissioner directed him (Mr. Edginton) to take prisoner to his house and detain him overnight and take charge of the books which prisoner then had with him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Macfarlane—The prisoner showed him other letters (which he identified.) He said, as he had been employed in the post office in Australia, he thought himself justified in saying that the directory for which he was canvassing was to be published under the authority of Government. Prisoner said he had a small share in an Australian directory, called an official directory, of which he showed him a copy. He further said he had got up a directory for Queensland, but that he had given away the only copy he had with him.

We are told that the prisoner succeded in collecting Rs. 40 from each of the following establishments, (From the National Bank of India, he got Rs. 80.):—Hope Hall Hotel, the Mercantile Bank, the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, the Agra Bank, Comptoir d'Escompte, Delhi Bank, Messrs. Stewart, Latham and Co., the Oriental Bank, Messrs. Volkart, Brothers and Co., Remington and Co., Reuter, Telegraph Agency, Treacher and Co. (Limited), and Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

His Worship committed the prisoner to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, and remanded him to jail.

THE ABYSSINIAN SPOILS.—The Abyssinian spoils are exhibited at the South Kensington Museum. The following description has been given by Lieutenant Prideaux, one of the captives at Magdala:—"The blue silk embroidered robe was intended by Theodore as a present to Her Majesty to accompany the embassy he desired to send to England. In Abyssinia it is called a "burnoos," and only worn by ladies of the highest rank when on the march. The silver slippers were also intended to be presented to Her Majesty. The damask silk robe was made lately by order of Theodore, and worn by him on the 8th April only, when he received the captives who descended from Magdala to Salamge by his orders. It was then probably put on for effect, as he wished much to encourage his soldiers that morning. The crimson velvet crown was made by Theodore's orders at the time of his coronation at Axum. It was never worn by him for several years before his death. The red cloth cap is simply a Turkish 'Tarboosh,' covered with silver gilt filagree work. It was never worn by Theodore to my knowledge. The large seal bearing the inscription in Amharic, 'Theodoros, King of the Kings of Ethiopia,' and a similar one in Arabic, was that used by him on all his letters. The two small silver seals were probably the property of the Metropolitan. One, the larger, bears an inscription in Coptic and Arabic, and is about 200 years old. The smaller is of recent manufacture, not more than ten years, and bears an Arabic inscription."—*Daily News.*

THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A MEETING of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, for the purpose of making laws and regulations, was held at the Council House, Poona, on Friday last, at which there were present His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, K.C.S.I., president; the Hon'ble B. H. Ellis; the Hon'ble S. Mansfield; and the following additional members, who took the usual declaration of office and declaration of allegiance to Her Majesty:—The Honourable the Advocate-General; the Honourable Colonel W. F. Marriott, C.S.I.; the Honourable A. Brown; the Honourable Munguldass Nuthoobhoy; the Honourable A. H. Campbell; the Honourable A. D. Sassoon, C.S.I.; His Highness the Honourable Jowan Singjee, Maharaja of Edur, K.C.S.I.; the Honourable Byramjee Jejeebhoy; and the Honourable Sir Alexander Grant, Bart.

Letters were read by Mr. W. Wedderburn, Under-Secretary, from the Government of India, conveying the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General to the Bill to amend the Schedule annexed to Act No. XII. of 1866 (Bombay), a Bill for the better Sanitary Regulation of the City of Bombay; the District Police Bill; the Village Police Bill; and the Bill to amend the law relative to the sale of Liquors in the City of Bombay.

The Bills and Orders of the day were then proceeded with.

KURRACHEE MUNICIPAL BILL.

MR. MANSFIELD, in moving the first reading of Bill No. 1 of 1868 "To provide for the management of the municipal affairs of the town of Kurrachee and to make better provision for the conservancy and improvement of the town and for the levying of rates and taxes therein") said—the want of a Bill of this description, or some such description, was explained in the "statement of object and reasons." The Kurrachee Municipality, as were all municipalities in the interior of India, was constituted under Act XXVI. of 1850. That Act was the first attempt at municipal legislation in the interior of India, and wherever communities that were under the operation of the Act had increased, the receipts and disbursements had become very large, and the Act was found to work imperfectly. These municipalities were worked by a committee, the president of which is the collector or magistrate, who recommends to Government a certain number of persons as commissioners. The president appointed these commissioners, and by their orders all business was transacted; the commissioners had a secretary to carry out their orders, but he had no powers of his own. In a place like Kurrachee, the population of which now numbered between 70,000 and 80,000, and where there was a large trade, it was quite impossible for the business of the Municipality, as at present constituted, to be effectively transacted. The secretary had no power to stop any encroachments of the public ways, or to take cognizance of any misconduct on the part of the municipal officers. The result was that the business was neglected, and the commissioners were overwhelmed with duties which ought to be attended to by a properly qualified executive officer. It was therefore proposed by the new bill to have a Municipality for Kurrachee, something upon the principle of the Bombay Municipality, and to have a certain number of commissioners to be appointed by the Government. The only question was as to how the commissioners were to be selected in a place where the community eligible for that office was so limited. Kurrachee was a large place now, although twenty-five years ago it was only a fishing village. There were very few of the better class of residents who were natives of the town, and although the trade was very extensive, it was almost entirely in the hands of agents from Bombay, Kutch, and so on, who were continually changing. The European community was very small, consisting of, besides Government officials, a few merchants and agents of banks. Therefore it would be a subject of discussion how the commissioners were to be appointed under the Act, but this point would be debated and decided on by the committee to be appointed, and who would report to the Council on the Bill. He begged to move that the Bill be read a first time.

MR. MUNGULDASS NUTHOOBHOY—I have no objection to the principle of the Bill, which is a noble one, namely, to allow the people of the country to undertake the municipal management of their own town and cities. At the present stage of the Bill I would only draw the attention of the hon'ble member in charge of it to one or two important points which do not appear to have been distinctly stated. As no mention has been made about it in the Bill, I think it is intended that the proceedings of the meetings of the commissioners, as well as the budget and accounts, &c., of the Municipality of the town of Kurrachee, are to be in English. If this be the case, I cannot see how twenty-five residents of the city, who are to be appointed commissioners (besides the justices, and who will be the only real representatives of the tax-payers of the Municipality. I believe (I however speak under correction) that except a few natives of Bombay who might be there for the purposes of trade or Government service, the leading inhabitants of the place are not acquainted with the English language. The same difficulty, to some extent, exists even in Bombay, and unless we can find some means to overcome the same, the municipal management by the representatives of the people will only be so in name. I believe I only express the sentiments of my countrymen when I say that they would rather see the management of municipalities in the hand of an officer of Government directly responsible to Government, than in the hands of a few irresponsible gentlemen who have not a permanent interest in the country, and who contribute the least towards the municipal funds which they raise and expend. Perhaps the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill, and the select committee to whom it will be referred, will find out some means to remedy the evil. The Bill seems to me to be almost an exact copy of the present Bombay Municipal Act. Now, it is a well-known fact that that Act is not the success which the framers of it anxiously expected it to be. I believe the particulars of the failure of the Act will be laid before the Hon'ble Council at the proper time by the inhabitants and the real taxpayers of the place. If the Bombay Act has worked so in Bombay, the present Bill, which is founded on it, is not at all likely to suit a town like Kurrachee, unless a great many modifications and alterations are made in it. I would avail myself of this opportunity to express my entire satisfaction with the principle on which it is proposed to raise a part of the funds for the Kurrachee Municipality. For some time there was a strong opposition to levy indirect taxes to which the people have hitherto been accustomed, and which appear to be the best suited to the present state of the country. With these remarks I will vote for the first reading of the bill.

THE PRESIDENT—Will you tell me what the revenue of the Kurrachee Municipality is?

MR. MANSFIELD—About two lacs and seventy thousand rupees.

THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL—I wish to make a few remarks upon the Bill, and to express my inability at present to appreciate it as being the really good measure it purports to be by its title: "A Bill to provide for the management of the municipal affairs of the town of Kurrachee, and to make better provision for the conservancy and improvement of the town and for the levying of rates and taxes therein." I quite agree with the hon'ble member who has just spoken, that the Bill is framed for the most part on the provisions of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1865, an Act which is admitted to be defective in many particulars. But I do not go quite so far as the Hon'ble Mr. Munguldass Nuthoobhoy as to say that it is a failure. There was defects in the Bombay Act it is intended to rectify, for which purpose a report has been prepared by the Bench of Justices, and which will be submitted to your Excellency in Council before very long. Now, sir, I think it injudicious to take, as the basis of our legislation for Kurrachee, an Act which cannot but be looked upon as a mere *torso*, as a mere fragment of a once perfect piece of art, but which is imperfect, and which in all probability will be improved by the action of the Legislative Council. If we were to go into the case now, we should only be doing what, in all probability, a committee of your Excellency's Council will do some months hence, when with the additional light thrown on the subject of the imperfections of the Bombay Municipal Act by the report of the committee of the Bench of Justices, a select committee of this Council will have better means of approaching the subject than at present. It may be said, perhaps, by some persons, that the present Bombay Municipal Act (II. of 1865) has been a success, and I differ considerably from the Honourable Mr. Munguldass Nuthoobhoy's remarks when he says that it is a failure. But to what is its success attributable? To the sections it contains, or to its general principles? The latter I think is the real reason why it has succeeded; and from the Act having placed the executive power in one individual and by the fortunate selection of the Government of that time of an individual who is as fitted, or better fitted, to work an imperfectly drawn Act, and work it as he has done, as any other person that could have been found. Now, sir, I put it to the honourable mover of this Bill, that there will be considerable difficulty in finding a body of persons under the Bill, as at present framed, to act as justices in whom all authority is vested as in Bombay; and I cannot help thinking that the real want of a place like Kurrachee, which is of comparatively modern growth, and the population of which is not very numerous—from 70,000 to 80,000 only—is a measure which will empower the local Government to carry out the sanitary provisions that are pretty well known now, by means of an enactment somewhat in the way of the Cantonment Act passed by this Council last year. Then again I notice, that Section II., in its definition of the "town" refers to Schedule A, which I do not find in the Bill at all, but which has evidently been printed as schedule B, which says that its contents are "referred to in Section II." And by the letter "Y." in this Schedule I find it is proposed to include the whole of the military cantonment of Kurrachee within the limits of this Act. As honourable members are aware, sir, this Council last year passed a Military Cantonment Act, which is now in active operation in Poona, Ahmednuggur, and other cantonments in this Presidency; and I don't know of there being anything so peculiar in the position or climate of Kurrachee, or in the character of the inhabitants of Kurrachee, as to justify its being omitted from the operation of the Cantonment Act of last year; and I think if the Act—which was based upon the Cantonment Act passed by the Government of India several years ago—works well, and to the satisfaction of the Government, it is desirable that it should extend to Kurrachee. I would ask, therefore, why the Cantonment Act should not be applied to Kurrachee, rather than put the whole of the military force of that place under the jurisdiction of gentlemen who will be so difficult to find as commissioners under this Bill? Therefore, although I offer no opposition to the first reading of the Bill, I must express myself as unable at present to think that it is the best Bill for the purpose it is intended for. There are no less than 268 sections in the Bill, of which I have compared 90 of the sections in the Bill, of which I have compared 90 of the sections of the Bombay Municipal Act, and I find that they are the same word for word as the provisions of that imperfect Act. I think, at all events, sir, that the time for the committee's making its report on this Bill should be postponed until such a period as when the draft of the amended Bombay Municipal Act is presented to your Excellency's Council. I will not offer any opposition to the first reading of this Bill, but I think if it was to propose the appointment of one commissioner who in fact could rule the place as the present Commissioner of Bombay by his tact rules, the Bench of Justice, you would have, in Kurrachee especially, where there is a difficulty in finding properly qualified persons as members of the Commission, all that is required; and I cannot help thinking that a simple piece of legislation, such as that, would be quite sufficient; and I do not see why a short Act empowering the local Government to grant authority to one individual to act as dictator in municipal affairs, on a salary of one thousand rupees per mensem, as proposed in the Bill, and who should devote his whole time to the duties of his office, should not be passed; for in point of fact, while the imperfections that have been described in the way of appointing the members of a Municipality exist in Kurrachee, the executive officer will have it all his own way; and I consider that, rather than leave the responsibility with a body such as the commissioners, it would be better that one executive officer should have the duty of carrying out those improvements which modern science has shown it is possible to carry out and maintain in all towns.

MR. MANSFIELD—With regard to the objection of the Hon'ble Mr. Munguldass Nuthoobhoy, he will find that English is more understood among the educated classes in Kurrachee than any other language, for you have there Europeans, Persians, Parsees, Scindies, Arabs, and others. The greater part of the population are engaged in labour, and the really educated portion of the inhabitants, and who alone would be eligible, are those who understand English. However, if any language could be substituted consistently with a proper regard to the due administration of the affairs of the Municipality, I should not have the slightest objection to it. Regarding the other objection, that of the Hon'ble the Advocate-General, as to the appointment of one responsible Commissioner, I perfectly agree with him that a well-paid member of the Government service would be infinitely better; but then such a principle as that is opposed to what has been the spirit of municipal legislation during the last twenty years, and I do not think such a provision would be listened to the people at large. I was not aware that the Bombay Municipal Act had been such a failure, and I have no objection to postpone the introduction of the Bill until we receive the report from the Bombay Bench of Justices.

MR. MUNGULDASS NUTHOOBHOY—I think hon. members have mistaken me. What I said was that the Bombay Municipal Act was not a success; I did not by any means say that it was a failure. But the great defect of that Act is, that, unfortunately, the rate-payers through their representatives, as at present situated, cannot compete with the European members in the English language, and therefore cannot take that part in the proceedings which they may wish to do. The result is that they are obliged to give way, for of course in a popular assembly the man who can speak the most fluently carries the day.

COLONEL MARRIOTT observed, in reference to the subject of including the military cantonment of Kurrachee under the Bill, that his attention had been drawn to the subject in a communication which had come under his notice that day, and which would come before the executive Government.

MR. B. H. ELLIS—I may be permitted to state, with reference to the remarks of the Hon'ble the Advocate-General as to the size of Kurrachee and its small importance as compared with Bombay, that in Kurrachee the municipal spirit is very strong, and that some years ago when I knew the place that spirit was very much more developed than it is now. Therefore, though it might appear to be that we are proposing by this Bill to do rather more than is necessary, from the size of Kurrachee, yet there is reason for such legislation from the general public spirit of its people. Many years ago, when I knew Kurrachee, the feeling among its public was strongly developed, and it has gone on increasing, and I will undertake to say that its municipal spirit is ahead of that of Bombay. I merely mention this, because it seems to have been thought that the dimensions of the proposed measure are greater than the size of the town require.

The Bill was then read a first time; and a select committee, consisting of the Advocate-General, Mr. A. Brown, Mr. Munguldass Nuthoobhy, and Mr. Mansfield was appointed to consider it, with instructions to report at a future meeting of the Council.

BOMBAY FERRIES.

MR. B. H. ELLIS moved the first reading of Bill No. II. of 1868, "A Bill to amend the existing law relating to the public ferries in the Presidency of Bombay." He explained that in the year 1849 it was proposed to establish a steam ferry between the Island of Bombay and Panwell, when it was necessary to have an Act passed for securing the monopoly of the trade to the projectors of the ferry. A draft Bill was prepared for the purpose, and sent to Calcutta, where a mistake crept into it. Another draft was then sent to Calcutta, and an Act was subsequently passed (Act No. of 1850) section 14 of which provided that—"Every person who without the special license of the Governor of Bombay in Council shall convey for hire, any passenger, cart, carriage, or goods from any part of the Island of Bombay and Colaba across the harbour of Bombay to the mainland, or to any of the adjacent islands, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees." The next section provided that—"Every person who shall convey for hire any passenger, animal, cart, carriage, or goods across any other arm of the sea, creek, or river, within the said Presidency, to any point or place on the opposite bank or coast within a distance of three miles on either side above or below any public ferry, without the special license of a magistrate of the zilla or town in which the ferry is situated, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees." In one clause, therefore, it was made penal to convey any persons from any part of the island of Bombay and Colaba to the mainland or any of the islands adjacent, and that any one offending should be liable to a heavy penalty; and by the other, it was made penal to carry any traffic across the ferries, or any other arm of the sea, creek, or river, within a distance of three miles on either side above or below any public ferry. But the Act entirely unprovided for the prevention of any traffic by which passengers, &c., might be conveyed from the mainland to the island of Bombay. This had gone on for many years until some unfortunate man plied his boat in the line of the ferry from Panwell to Bombay. He was convicted of the offence, but on appeal the conviction was reversed, and at present he, and every one else, were at liberty to ply for hire from the mainland to the Island of Bombay. It was quite clear, therefore, there was a flaw in the Act; and the opportunity was also taken now to correct one or two other defects in it as well.

The Bill was then read a first time and referred to a select committee, consisting of Colonel Marriott, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Sassoon, Mr. Byramjee Jejeebhoy, and Mr. Ellis, with instructions to report at the next meeting of the Council.

BOMBAY TOWN DUES.

MR. MUNGULDASS NUTHOOBHOY—Sir,—Since the order of the day were received by me, there has been a meeting of the Bench of Justices at which the Commissioner reported that the term of the Municipal license-tax will expire at the close of the current year. The Bench unanimously resolved that the Finance Committee should report at an early date whether the license-tax should be re-imposed, and, if not, from what other source its place shall be supplied. If the license-tax is not to be renewed, it will be necessary to substitute some other means to make up the deficiency in the funds of the Bombay Municipality. As constant legislation is deemed improper and is unpalatable to the public, it will be better to consider the question along with the Town Duties Bill. I would, therefore, crave the permission of the Council to postpone the further consideration of the Bill until the Finance Committee have made their report; and the Bench of Justices expressed their opinion thereon. I, therefore, beg to move that the further consideration of this Bill be postponed till the first meeting of the Council after the 30th September next.

This was agreed to, and the Council then adjourned until 28th instant.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 22nd August.

OPEN 874 MILES.

Coaching	Rs.	56,284	11 1
Merchandize	,,	1,03,982	5 4
Electric Telegraph	,,	1,070	2 0
Earth Trains	,,	3,323	0 0
Total Rs....		1,64,660	2 5
Corresponding Week last year open 852 Miles ..... Total Rs....		1,19,630	4 9
Increase		45,029	13 8

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.—10TH AUG

Bombay, 9th, 3-50 P. M.—Interruption Nassick since 2-20 P.M.

Surat, 10th, 2 A.M.—Interruption both Surat lines since 2 A.M.

Ahmedabad, 9th, 5-50 A.M.—Contact Deesa lines sidce 4 A.M.

STEAMER REPORTS.—10TH AUG.

Galle, 9th, 1-30 P.M.—French Mail Steamer "Tigre," from Suez, anchored at 12 noon.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—8TH AUGUST.

(BEFORE J. L. WARDEN, ESQ.)

AN APPLICATION FOR A WARRANT.—Sonoba Bochajee a carpenter, yesterday appeared before His Worship and laid the following information:—"I am a carpenter and reside at Candawady. I know one Tackee, woman. She was in my keeping for three years or thereabouts. About a month ago she suddenly left my house during my absence in the Fort. When I returned I went in search of her, but could not find her. I then returned to my house and found that certain jewels, of the aggregate value of Rs.125, and Rs. 100 in cash, had been taken from a box in which they were safe when I left my house to go to work. The key of this box was always in the possession of Tackee. She used to wear the ornaments, but they were not her property. From information received by me I have reason to believe that Tackee is living with one Rama Gowlee, in Girgaum, and that the aforesaid jewels and cash have been deposited by her with the said Rama. Under these circumstances I charge her with criminal breach of trust and theft of the said ornaments and cash, and pray that a warrant may issue for her apprehension and that she may be dealt with according to law." His Worship, taking the circumstances of the case into consideration, ordered a summons to issue against the woman, and at the same time granted a search warrant.

THE INDIAN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS.—We believe, says a home contemporary, that nearly half of the successful "competition-wallahs" of this season are members or representatives of old Indian families. Well known names in Indian Civil annals are once more at the head of the list of young civilians just entering the service. This fact will give great satisfaction to all who think the former prestige of the Indian civilian a thing worth preserving, and it will probably convince the downright opponents of open competition that there is more good in the system than they supposed.

SPORTING.

NUGGUR RACES.

2ND DAY—THURSDAY, 6TH AUGUST, 1868.

FIRST RACE.

"THE GALLOWAY PLATE." For all galloways. Weight for inches, 14 hands to carry 10 st. Rs. 100 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 50. 1 mile. To close and name the day before the race.

	st lbs. oz.
3 H. H. Aga Khan's...g. a. g. Syed Ahmed ——. Ali Abdoola.	
1 Mr. S. D. B.'s .....f. a. g. Little Wonder	9 0 6 Rizzack.
2 Mr. Hogg's .....g. a. g. Old Tom	9 9 10 Owner.
5 Mr. Jones' .....g. a. g. Tol Loll	9 7 0 ll.
4 Capt. Stack's .....ch. a. h. Hope	9 5 4 Owner.

This race excited great interest on account of the old antagonists, "Old Tom" and "Tol Loll," coming together again. For some unaccountable reason "Old Tom" was the favourite notwithstanding his defeat on the previous day, and when he took his preliminary canter before the stand, he looked in far better form than on Tuesday. "Little Wonder" found many backers, owing to the light weight he got in at, and possibly if he had been in rather better condition he might have been landed at the head. "Tol Loll" got off with a bad start, losing many lengths at the post; the remainder went out well together at a great pace, "Hope" leading for the first half mile. On coming round the corner "Hope" and "Syed Ahmed" fell slighly to the rear, and a splendid race ensued between "Old Tom" and "Little Wonder," the former coming in a winner hands down by half a length. "Hope" and "Syed Ahmed" close behind, "Tol Loll" nowhere. Time 1st ½ mile 59¾ sec.; 2nd, 1 min. 2½ sec. total, 2 min. 2 sec. The rider of "Little Wonder" claimed a cross from "Old Tom" on the plea *that he would not give him the inside*; but this novel objection was of course overruled by the stewards.

SECOND RACE.

"THE NUGGUR CUP."—Rs. 200 from the fund, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 100 each. For all horses, with penalty on English or Colonial horses. Weight for age. One stone in excess of B.S. 1½ mile. Maidens of the season allowed 5lbs. To close and name on 1st August 1868.

	st. lb.
H.H. Aga Khan's, g. a. h...Star of the South	9 7 Ali Abdoolah.
Mr. H.'s.....g. aus. g. Emigrant	10 2 Mr. Jones.
Abdool Rahmon's g. a. h. Greybeard	9 0 Mr. Gaye.

"Emigrant" was the favourite for this race, being freely backed at 4 to 3 against the field. However, when the flag was dropped, he reared straight up, and steadily refused to move, consequently the other two went without him. "Star of the South" proved himself to be as chicken-hearted as ever, and (although from some doubts on the part of "Greybeard's" rider whether it had been really a start,) the race was merely cantered, he did not attempt to make the slightest effort to get ahead, and allowed himself to be beaten easily in 3 min. 45. sec.

An easy and unexpected victory for "Greybeard" and rather a punisher for "Emigrant's" backers.

THIRD RACE.

"A PONY RACE."—For all ponies 13-2 and under. Rs. 50 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 15. C. W. ¼ mile heats.

Mr. S. D. B's. ..f.a.p.....	Little Wonder.....	Rizzack.
Mr. Gaye's .....g. a. p....	Bantam	.....

This was considered to be almost a certainty for "Little Wonder," who came in an easy winner. just as he liked, in (I think) 1 min. 2 sec.

2nd Heat.—The respective owners agreed (with the permission of the stewards) to run the 2nd heat immediately, and accordingly went straight back to the half mile post and began again, but notwithstanding the severe trial "Little Wonder" had already undergone in the Galloways and the 1st heat, "Bantam" could not beat him, and the game little Galloway came in a second time well to the front with great ease. The time was not taken on account of heavy rain.

The last race on the programme for the day was the "Craven Stakes," which could have been easily run off if more punctuality had been observed at the commencement. The consequence was that just as the saddling trumpet sounded, a tremendous storm, which had been threatening all round, came on, and the rain poured down with such force that it would have been impossible to face it, and this race had to be put off to another day from sheer necessity. The heaviness of the rain may be imagined when 1 inch 10 cents. fell in somewhat less than an hour.

"Sauve qui peut" and a general rush to carriages and tangas was the order of the day. Great was the havoc among silk dresses and bonnets, as it was impossible to keep out the rain owing to the high wind. However, no harm bore our little mishaps with smiling countenances as a good downfall was most urgently required to keep off sickness, which is just now far more prevalent than pleasant.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A NON-SUBSCRIBER.—You had better answer the charge brought against you (which you don't do) instead of writing mere personalities.

A CORRECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to correct a slight inaccuracy in your report of Meyer's police case in this morning's issue. You state regarding the cheque for Rs. 30—"The drawer of which was Mr. D. S. Kemp, who used to keep an account at the Bank. Mr. Kemp, however, had ordered his account to be stopped." The following would be correct—"The drawers of which were Messrs. D. S. Kemp & Co., who keep an account at the Bank. Mr. Kemp, however, had ordered the cheque to be stopped."

—Yours, &c.,
D. S. KEMP.
10th August,

DECLINE OF THE MARATHI BRAHMINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—From the recesses of my tub, I have long been observing the steady fall of the power and influence of the Marathi Brahmins in native society, and most heartily do I congratulate India on this decline. It is one of the very few healthy signs of progress now observable, for it is evidence of the sure and steady weakening of caste influence and prejudices. On every side we see the Marathi Brahmin jostled from his power, position, and influence, by Parsee, Bhattia, and Mahomedan, and notably is he seen to disadvantage in all the humbler professions where he meets and is defeated even by the ordinary Maratha, by Camatees and Bhundarees. Even in the school or college he has now a hard struggle to hold his own, and every year will make the struggle harder.

The class chafes not a little, as is natural, at its loss of power, and is very indignant that Sir Seymour Fitzgerald has not selected one of its number to represent the Marathas in the Legislative Council. There is a singular sameness in the declamations of the Deccan and Bombay Maratha Press on this subject, which leads me shrewdly to suspect they might be traced to one source. All directly or indirectly suggest Mr. Mundlik, the pleader, as the man to represent the Maratha race in Council; and the suggestion falling unheeded by Sir Seymour, all now join in abuse of the Governor in spiteful or impertinent insinuations regarding Mr. Sassoon and Mr. Ellis, the two Jews in Council (as if it were any more discreditable to be a Jew than to be a Brahmin!), of Sir Alexander Grant, whom we are for the first time oracularly informed is distrusted by the natives (*i.e.* the Brahmins of his department), and of the upright and honest Mr. Byramjee Jejeebhoy, who is the very best person at this time to represent the Parsee community.

I say Sir Seymour has done right; he sees that neither Mr. Mundliknor any of his tribe is fit to represent the Maratha, whose interests may more safely, for the present at least, be entrusted to the representatives of other races. Meantime, the Marathas will be making great strides, and in a few years I have no doubt the Government will find a fitting representative from among them, but I predict he will not be a Brahmin.

And this brings me to remark that the sooner the Government realises the fact that a paper like the *Native Opinion* does not represent the opinion of the natives, the better for the Presidency at large. The *Native Opinion* now no more represents real native opinion than Mr. Mundlik is a representative man. The title "Native Opinion" is so far correct that the paper conveys the opinion of a native, that is to say, of the pleader aforesaid, who, if I am not mistaken, is sole proprietor and chief contributor to it.

Awake, my native friends, and let us see something more worthy of you than this paper; and as for you Brahmins, if you court power be more humble.

DIOGENES.

SPECULATION.—Referring to the decline of speculation as a commercial pursuit, the "Daily News" of July 6 remarks that a City experience is a terrible encouragement to cynicism. The concealments, the tergiversations, the absolute falsehoods deliberately used by men enjoying high repute when it becomes a question of gaining a few pounds on a speculative transaction, certainly warrant the lowest estimate that could be formed of modern commercial morality. It is an old maxim in the City that if anything more than ordinarily mean or disgraceful has been done, a firm of the most perfect respectability is likely to be at the bottom of it. Fortunately the rule is not universal, since in that case the future of British commerce could only be despaired of. Another class of operators are directors who job upon the information received by them in their official capacity, and these deserve greater reprobation. All this is radically wrong, and the evil is before us. "Rigging the market" has doubtless enriched individuals, and as surely impoverished thousand; but such fortunes are rarely kept. They make themselves wings in some way, and are in the main as fleeting as the empty distinction they have unduly acquired. At the end of it all, however, will be a just verdict of public opinion, with well-merited contempt.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOTE, 4TH AUGUST.

WE had a heavy fall of rain on the 29th ultimo, which measured upwards of four inches, and the weather continues monsoonish.

The Chiefs of the province, big and small, have contributed to the extent of about Rs. 4,000 for a monument that has just been completed at Machurda Hill to commemorate the action fought there on the 29th December 1867, between our troops and the Waghur outlaws. The following inscription is proposed for the tablet:—

"This Monument is erected by the Chiefs of Kattywar, in memory of an Action fought on the 29th December 1867, when a British Force under the Command of Major REYNOLDS, Her Majesty's 17th N. I., gallantly stormed this hill and almost annihilated a large band of Wagher Outlaws, by whom it was held under their noted leader 'DEWA MANICK' of Okha.

"In leading that desperate assault, Captain H. T. HEBBERT, 3rd Political Assistant in Kattywar, fell mortally wounded at the crest of the ascent. Brave and Devoted there unflinchingly fell a Hero.

"Captain C. B. LATOUCHE, Assistant Political Agent, his brother-in-arms and long his companion and friend, was killed in pursuit of the few surviving outlaws. Fearless and Impetuous alone he gallantly rode to his death.

"Lovely and pleasant in their lives, in their death these Warriors were not divided.

"Major REYNOLDS, whilst directing his men with coolness and courage amongst the rocks which sheltered the outlaws, was severely wounded on the head by a musket ball, but he, together with Col. W. W. ANDERSON, Political Agent in Kattywar, and Captain HARRIS, of Her Majesty's 1st Bombay Lancers, who were the only other British Officers present, happily survived to bear witness of that glorious fight.

"Of the twenty-six Outlaws who composed the band, seven only escaped under cover of the darkness, and their leader DEWA MANICK was amongst the slain.

"Of the British Force the following were amongst the honoured dead:—

Sowar Succaram Moray, 4th Troop, 1st Lancers.
Do. Narrain Khundeh 3rd do. do.
Do Mahomed Osman 3rd do. do.
Do. Rugobur Sing 3rd do. do.
Private Saheb Deen Bhylia, 5th Company 17th N.I.

"Of the Federal Seebundy, under their gallant leader Jemedar SYUD ULVEE the following brave men also fell:—

Daffedar Gunga Deen Changar.
Naique Muddut Khan.
Sepoy Aseer Khan.
Do. Mohram Bux.
Do. Hamed H. H. Jam's Seebundy.

"GIVE GOD THE GLORY."

Captains LaTouche and Hebbert served together in H. M.'s 17th Regiment, N. I., for a number of years. During lifetime they were devotedly attached to each other, and in death they lie in one grave, their mortal remains being encased in one coffin.

THE SALARY OF MILITARY OFFICERS IN "ACTING" CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

WITH reference to a letter from the Deputy Accountant-General of the Central Provinces, dated 25th June 1868, enquiring whether deputation allowances to military officers in civil employ acting in appointments the salary of which is consolidated, are to be regulated according to the Rules for Covenanted Civil Servants; and to another letter on the same subject from the Accountant-General of British Burmah, the Governor General in Council has made the following observations and passed the resolution which is also

amount of increase upon the present rates of assessment that may fairly be imposed on taking into account the rise that has taken place in prices since the former settlement was made. This is as nearly as possible the amount of increase which the rates proposed by Colonel Francis will effect, as he states in his 158th paragraph that the increase will be 53 per cent. If there were a prospect amounting to anything like a certainty of the high prices of the American war period continuing, then a very much greater increase than this would be justifiable. The prices of the last five years are 200 per cent. above those that obtained when the original rates of assessment for Indapoor were introduced, so that these might be trebled without danger to the prosperity of the district if the American war prices were to continue through the next thirty years; but as I have said, we have no warrant for concluding that this will be the case, or that prices will certainly range above those immediately preceding the outbreak of the war. It may be that the developing trade and improving condition of the communications of the country will cause prices to rise still further; but on the other hand we have to take into account the lowering influence of the heavy tribute India will have to pay to England for the future in the shape of Home Government charges, and interest of capital provided for her railways and other public works. A very large export trade will be necessary to provide this, and if at any time the demand for Indian commodities should fall off to an extent that would make it needful to transmit bullion to England to meet these charges, prices in India would rapidly fall. Prices in India may then be said to be dependent on the capability of its export trade to pay for, not its imports alone, but also the Home charges and the interest of borrowed capital, in addition to the annual supply of the precious metals consumed by India in manufactures and coinage. This is a critical state of affairs, and in likely to render prices of agricultural produce unstable. It would not then be safe to adopt a high standard of prices in revising the Survey Settlements and be every way better to make the new settlements as liberal as the exigencies of the State will permit. Colonel Francis' proposals fully meet these conditions, and though it might be urged that they are needlessly liberal, as, independently of the American war, prices would have gone on advancing, still we cannot be certain of this, and an error on the side of liberality is a safe one, as it must be promotive of the prosperity of the district.

13. Colonel Francis proposes to assess all the villages of the district at one uniform rate, with the exception of the chief market town of Indapoor, for which, in consequence of its advantages, he suggests a higher rate in consequence of the rain-fall there being somewhat less certain than in the rest of the district. No further modification of the general rate is made in consideration of greater facilities of transport possessed by some parts of the district as compared with others. Colonel Francis states in his 105th paragraph that it is difficult to put a special value upon the increased facilities of transport that have been created since the former settlement was made. These increased facilities must be mainly dependent on the high-road and rail-road from Poona to Sholapoor, both of which have been opend within the last few years. Both I think enter the district at its north-western corner, and the road passes on through the town of Indapoor, keeping chiefly to the northern side of the district, while the railway keeps still further north, and only lies for a few miles within the limits of the district. The benefits arising from both constructions must, therefore, I think, be more largely enjoyed by the villages whose lands slope towards the Bheema River, which forms the northern and eastern boundary of the district, than by the villages on the other side of the district, sloping towards the Meera River, which forms the southern boundary. These differences of advantage I should imagine to be sufficiently great to warrant a difference being made in the rates of assessment on that account. These differences would be indicated by the prices of grain obtained in the several villages when there markets there, but as Colonel Francis has viewed the prices of grain for the chief market town of Indapoor as applicable to the whole district, it is probable that he has not deemed the variation in prices due to distance from the great means of communication as of sufficient magnitude to call for any corresponding modification in the rates of assessment.

14. Colonel Francis intimates in the 179th of his report that in addition to, and independent, of the assessment imposed on the district on account of Imperial Land Revenue, a further separate cess of one anna per rupee will be levied for local improvements, and he recommends that, although Section 29 of the Survey Act provides that the 30 years' guarantee shall be limited to the Imperial Land Revenue, it should be extended also to the cess for local improvements. Section 29 just quoted includes the imposition of a cess for the use of water for irrigation provided at the expense of Government, but I presume this cess under that local improvement, to which he proposes to extend the guarantee so as to prevent anything more than one anna per rupee being levied on that account during the next 30 years. On this understanding, I entirely concur in the arguments used by him in the 179th and 180th paragraphs in support of his proposal, for I fully share his conviction, that the imposition of cesses on the Land Revenue for any purpose whatever in excess of the amount fixed for collection at the introduction of the settlement would be viewed by the landholders as a breach of the 30 years' guarantee, and tend to weaken their confidence in the stability of a settlement which it is of so much importance in every way to strengthen. The limitation of the cess of one anna per rupee for so long a period as thirty years may be viewed as interposing a serious bar in the way of future undertakings for the improvement of the district; but should this be experienced, the Government would still be free to raise the requisite funds for local improvements, by means of local taxes independent of the Land Revenue, and it would be far better to do so rather than weaken the landholder's confidence in the value of the Government guarantee upon which the success of the Survey Settlements, and the future investment of capital in agricultural improvements, mainly depend.

15. Colonel Francis in the following paragraphs to the 186th recommends that the revised rates of assessment he has proposed should be declared incapable of increase for another term of thirty years, instead of the adoption of a permanent settlement by which the State would be for ever debarred from any prospect of further increase from the Land Revenue. This is a very important and large subject, requiring for its adequate discussion the consideration of many questions, which I think it unnecessary to enter upon here, as I had an opportunity some years ago of submitting privately for the consideration of the then Secretary of State for India my views upon it in a memorandum* which I have not at present by me, but of which I hope to obtain a copy for Colonel Francis, to be appended to the present paper. The views taken in this memorandum entirely support the recommendations made by Colonel Francis, limiting the guarantee to 30 years, and thereby enabling the Land Revenue to participate, at the expiration of that period, in any improvement in the condition of the district. It could only be on consideration of the clearest necessity that the Government of India could be justified in debarring its successor from obtainining any accession to their resources to meet the ever increasing wants of an advancing civilization, from the Land Revenue which hitherto has been the mainstay of Indian finance. In order to justify the adoption of so extraordinary a course, the clearest proof of the baneful effects of the present Land Revenue, and the superiority of some other mode of raising an equivalent amount, by taxation, would require to be brought forward. The Land Assessment, be it observed, is not a tax at all, but a share of the rent which the land yields to its possessors. This share of the land rent has from the dawn of history formed the great fund from which the expenses of Government in India have been defrayed and in an agricultural country the land must ever remain the great source of production from which the necessities of Government will have to be supplied. The Government right to increase the Land Assessment is the property of the public, and forms a sacred trust, which, in my humble opinion, the Government for the time being is bound to transmit, unimpaired, to its successors; and I can hardly imagine any accumulation of evidence of the baneful effects of such a possession that would justify the Government in giving it up. So far, however, from such evidence being incontestable, Indian Revenue authorities are nearly unanimous in admitting that of all moves of raising a revenue yet tried in India, the Land Assessment is most popular, and that it would be utterly destructive of the welfare of the country, and indeed absolutely impossible to raise the same amount of revenue by other means. It has been proved incontestably besides in the case of the Bombay districts, that agriculture has improved, and the general prosperity of the country has been developed with as great rapidity as in any other part of India where permanent Settlements have been tried, and it follows therefore that no injurious influence whatever can be fairly attributed to the limitation of the duration of the Survey Settlements to terms of 30 years. This term is long enough to give the landholders confidence in the stability of the Settlement, and yet not too long to render valueless the right of the State to share in the advancing prosperity of the country. In Indapoor we have a case in point. This district may be viewed as an epitome of India at large, which in its length and breadth is an almost purely agricultural community. In Indapoor at the expiration of the 30 years' Settlement the Government is about to increase its resources by an addition of upwards of 50 per cent. to the Land Revenue, and with every prospect of this large increase being readily acquiesced in by the landholders, who will not abate by one jot the confidence previously entertained in the stability of their Land Settlement, or view the increase as in any way intrenching upon their proprietary rights. The advocates then of the permanent Settlements are bound to show that this large additional revenue could be raised from this district by means of taxes which would weigh less heavily upon industry, and be at the same time more acceptable to the people at large. Until this is done it would, in my humble opinion, be idle to consider the alternative of a permanent Settlement.

(Signed) G. WINGATE.

* *Vide* para. 8 of Survey and Settlement Commissioner's letter No. 826, dated 7th October 1867, to the address of the Acting Chief Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department.

BENGAL SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

THE third quarterly meeting of the Association was held on the evening of Friday, the 24th July, by the invitation of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Phear, President of the Association, in his house at Ballygunge.

There was a large attendance of the members and friends of the Association.

THE CONDITION OF THE BENGAL RYOTS AND LANDHOLDERS.

The President (the Hon. J. B. Phear) called on Mr. Souttar, one of the secretaries, to read an abstract of the returns made to the enquiries of the Association, on the subject of agriculture in Bengal, compiled by Mr. Beverley, the absent secretary of the Association. In the paper, which appears to be a valuable one, Mr. Beverley has summarized the information he has received from thirty gentlemen of experience in different parts of Bengal under such heads as—Nature and extent of the Crops—Agency employed in cultivation—Regulation of rents—Extent of the ryots' resources—Employment of hired of borrowed labour—Functions of the Mahajun—Extent to which the ryot can discharge his obligations—Disposal of the crop—Population and marriage—Education. He concludes with a review of the information summarized, showing how little favourable is the light it throws upon either the system of agriculture, or the condition of the the ryot, tracing out some of the causes which lead to these unsatisfactory results, and pointing out some of the means to be adopted for the removal of those causes. Of this paper, which, as will be seen, covers a very large field, but a small portion could be read, the time at disposal being necessarily limited.

Baboo Juggadaund Mookerjee raised issue with the writer on the point whether the condition of the ryot be in fact so bad as it had been tried to be made out. He was strongly of opinion that it is not, and cited facts within his own experience in support of his opinion. The discussion was subsequently carried on by Baboo Trannath Chatterjee, Mr. C. D. Field, Revd. Mr. Banerjee, Baboos Shama Churn Sircar, Peary Chand Mittra, Mohendro Lal Shome, and Chunder Nath Bose, the opinion of most of the speakers being to the effect that the condition of the ryot is by no means bad, and that it is rapidly getting better. Some of them also expressed their opinion that the information summarized was not complete enough to allow great dependence to be placed on the summary, and that a great deal more had to be and should be done in the way of enquiry. Dr. Chuckerbutty thought that the increase of exports and imports showed the increase of material prosperity, and that the application of the educational test gave a similar result. Mr. J. Wilson thought that there was at least one admirable point in the Bengal system of agriculture, namely, the carrying out of the principle of co-operation. He went on to say that he differed from a previous speaker in thinking that the mahajun and zemindar kept the ryot. On the other hand, it appeared to him that the ryot kept the zemindar and mahajun. He thought that the middlemen should justly bear great part of the odium which was thrown on the zemindar and mahajun, because they take so much and give nothing. It was a misfortune in the discussion of this question, that the ryots were so little in a position to give information. He feared there might be some want of candour in the statements of the other party. He thought the subject was one worthy of diligent and careful investigation. Mr. Souttar said that various Government officers and Government itself were now paying great attention to this particular department of statistics.

The President, in concluding the discussion, remarked, it was a matter of regret that all the the speakers had confined their attention to one point only, namely, the status of the ryots, to the exclusion of the many broad questions suggested by the returns. Passing by the enquiry, whether or not the ryot was able to live in the state of rural luxury, which had been depicted, he thought two important points relative to the agricultural economy of this country were prominent on the face of these papers. In the first place it was clear that the holdings of the occupants of the soil averaged some 10 to 15 beegahs, and even if the cultivator were not a pauper, he possessed no capital beyond that which was barely necessary for tilling the ground; and, secondly, the beneficial interest in the land, viz., the perception of the rents and profits, instead of residing in a single person, belonged to a most complex body, possessing, he might say, both vertical and lateral extension. As an instance of what he meant, he described what was commonly to be found in the district of Backergunge. He might say, there were generally four or five intermediate holders of tenures, subordinate the one to the other, between the cultivator on the one hand, and the Government on the other. He would mention the putneedar, the durputneedar, the howladar, nimhowladar, ausathowladar, nimausathowladar, and so on. The native gentlemen present, would, he was sure, confirm him in this statement, and, probably, in any given case, not one of these tenure-holders was a single individual, not even was he so simple in form as a joint family. Strangers constituted a common ingredient in this complex entity; not introduced by the voluntary action of the original members of the family coparcenary, but coming in hostilely as purchasers of undivided shares at sales held in execution of decrees against individual shareholders. It was often almost startling to see the number of incongruous parties themselves not all single but sometimes entering by groups, who went to make up the owner of a putnee, or howla, &c., each party being entitled to a fractional undivided share of the whole tenure, and to assert his right of whatever kind thereto, without joinder of the others. He despaired of giving by words any faithful picture of the reality; and how could it be expected that a recipient of rent, constructed as was the body which he had attempted to outline, should ever discharge a landlord's duties. The landlord's part in the economy of agriculture required definiteness of purpose and ready capital for its proper fulfilment. How little it was approached, or thought of one need go but a short distance out of Calcutta to perceive. No roads were to be found. Almost no means at all existed for transporting the produce of the soil from its place of growth to the centres of distribution, except the primitive mode of conveyance on the top of coolies' head. Here or there a way of some six or eight *haths* wide existed as a precious subject of litigation, but that even was only *cutcha* and a "bail ghari" was the highest form of vehicle which could struggle along over its sloughs and ruts. Again, bunds and irrigation were necessities to the agriculture of this country. What had been, or was being done in this direction? But, without going further into detail at that hour, he would content himself with saying that to him the existing state of things appeared scarcely elevated above the lowest round of the ladder of advancement. At the same time he believed it well nigh impossible that material improvement should be effected throughout the length and breadth of the land at the hands of the proprietors of the rents and profits under the present system. Individuals undoubtedly stood out as illustrious exceptions to the general rule. But as long as the middle tenures, with minute sub-division of interest among the members of their respective proprietary bodies largely prevailed, it was simply impossible that from this source the requisite energy, capital and purpose should ordinarily be supplied. The same state of things gave rise to serious difficulties and obstructions to advance on another side. It was necessary for the proper development of the resources of the country, that the Government should carry out certain public objects, such as education, and discharges some municipal functions by the aid of funds locally raised. For this purpose the soil must be had recourse to. How is this to be done? If the tax is placed on the land itself will not the whole burden fall, in fact, upon the ryot in his poverty? How can you effectually protect him, and enable him to reimburse himself from above? And if on the other hand you tax the person whose name is in the Collector's books as answerable for the revenue, the chances are that he is but a representative of a large class, and how is he to be furnished with the means of obtaining contribution from both co-ordinate and subordinate holders. The Government had long hesitated in the face of these difficulties, but it would probably soon feel itself obliged to overcome them. The knot would have to be cut if it could not be effectively untied. Finally the President expressed his belief that there could be little real progress until the tenure of land interests was reduced to simplicity, and the agricultural proprietors had shaken themselves free of the fetters, with which their social habits and customs bound them.

BRIBERY—ITS EXTENT, CAUSES, AND REMEDY.

The next paper read was one on "Bribery—its extent, causes, and remedy" by Lieutenant D. J. Stewart, Assistant Comuissioner, Punjab. In his absence the paper was read by Baboo Shamachurn Sircar, Secretary of the Law and Jurisprudence Section. The writer considers that the limits of bribery may be said in a general way to be identical with the facilities which exist for it in any particular Court of Justice. He sums up the causes as being "the want of confidence on the part of the Court of Justice towards the people, and a reciprocal want of confidence on the part of the people towards the Court of Justice." As a remedy or check affecting the people paying the bribes, he would propose to render the discovery within a year or some stated period after decision—that a bribe had been given in any case, whether directly or indirectly by either plaintiff or defendant, sufficient to vitiate the whole proceedings from beginning to end, and to necessitate an entirely new trial *ab initio*. He considers that though there would doubtless be evils connected with such a law, they seem infinitely preferable and limited in extent to those that exist under the present system. The raising of the salaries of Court subordinates is proposed as a second remedy affecting the takers of bribes along with certain improvements in the details of office working. In the third place he considers that the occurrence of a case of bribery in his Court should be reckoned a greater disgrace to the presiding officer than it is at present. In conclusion the writer thinks that the assistance of the native priesthood should be called in to denounce bribery and to use the great influence they possess with the people to induce them to cease joining in it. He believes that some good results could be attained in this way.

Baboo Peary Chand Mittra believed the root of the evil to lie in the fact of the amlah receiving inadequate pay. How could they be expected to be honest on such pay as is given to punkahwallahs and bheestees. He pointed out that in Warren Hastings' time, the higher Government officers took bribes until their pay was raised, when they ceased doing so. He believed the same result would follow the raising of the pay of subordinate officers now.

Baboo Shama Churn Sircar gave some interesting and amusing reminiscences to the same effect. He was aware that the poorly paid amlah said that as Government knew they could not live on their pay, it was understood that they should supplement their salaries by perquisites. He quoted the opinion of Sir John Frederick Shore to the effect that the poor pay was the cause of the dishonesty, and concluded by stating his firm belief that self-interest will make natives honest.

Mr. C. D. Field thought that no one of the previous speakers had stated the whole truth. He did not believe that the evil would cease when the officers of the Court were simply better paid or of higher social position or more highly educated, and quoted a striking instance from his own experience in support of his view. The great difficulty to be contended with lay in his opinion with the people who pay the bribes; they had to be made to understand the European sense of honour, that the giving of a bribe could not advance their interest, and the only way that this could be reached was to educate the masses. It was this feeling of honour, not the amount of their pay that had made the integrity of the Civil Service so unimpeachable. He believed, however, that the effect of the raising of pay would soon be seen as Government was said to have already matured a scheme of increased salaries. He trusted that the result would be as satisfactory as could be wished. He remembered, however, when the new police was introduced what a very intelligent and plain-speaking Zomindar had said to him, namely, that the pay and the perquisites bore a relative proportion to each other, that whereas a darogah on fifty rupees a month would be content with a present of five rupees, the same individual drawing one hundred rupees, would consider it dishonouring his position to take less than ten.

Dr. Chuckerbutty in reply to the assertions of the last speaker that education and sufficient pay did but little to produce integritry, would only point to the uncovenanted judicial and executive services—and challenged the speaker to impeach the integrity of the native members of those services. He would also ask whether the system of giving a *dali* containing gold mohurs in bags was not in existence down to the time of Lord William Bentinck who put the custom down. Bribery was not influenced by race differences. There were European departments where the evils had to be cited as notoriously as in any native serita. He believed that the establishment of an enlightened public opinion would supply the great antidote to the vice. In conclusion, as the writer had spoken of the influence of the priesthood, he could say that there was no class which held bribery in greater disgust and abhorrence.

The Reverend K. M. Banerjee regretted the introduction of the race element into the discussion. There was no one had a higher respect than himself for the Civil Service. But he was bound to say that within his own recollection three members of the service had been suspended for taking bribes or honoraria, or whatever these things might be called. He differed from the writer of the essay in thinking that the Courts were very bad now. The times were changed from those when the Sheristadar used to write the judgment and the Judge to sign it, when the same officer used to take bribes from both parties, from the one to give him the decree and from the other to write it, so as to leave good grounds of appeal. There was still, however, some giving and taking. The getting of copies was a fruitful source of bribery—not, he must say, in the High Court where every facility was given to applicants but in the subordinate Courts where, as must also be remembered, the getting of copies was of so much more importance. Again the department of Civil Court Ameens required to be looked to. They were a bad lot, generally speaking—while their power was very great for evil, as under a section of the law all that they reported was evidence.

Mr. C. D. Field, in reply to the observations of some of the previous speakers, wished to point out that the one or two exceptional cases which had been cited, and in which the individuals in fault had been suspended and turned out, only went to show the truth of his position as to the high character of the Civil Service as a service.

This discussion having considerably exceeded the expected limit, little time was left for the next paper, which was by the Rev. Mr. Long, entitled "Peeps into Social Life in Calcutta a century ago." The President afterwards declared the meeting dissolved, and invited the company to adjourn to the drawing-room.

This invitation was gladly accepted by all present, and the next hour was spent under the genial auspices of the host and hostess in the most unrestrained and agreeable social intercourse.—*Englishman.*

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

(c.l. *signifies the dates when vessels commenced loading.*)

FOR LONDON.

969 Louisa, Scowcroft—Sir Forbes & Co. [c.l. July 23

FOR HAVRE AND LONDON.

1506 Dilawur, Baillie—W. Nicol & Co. [c.l. July 16

FOR ST. HELENA.

1283 Altcar, Hamilton—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR ADEN AND SUEZ.

1254 Carnatic (s), Jones—P. and O. Co. [c.l. Aug. 5
966 Krishna (s), Child—Stearns, Hobart & Co. [c.l. July 28

FOR LIVERPOOL.

2153 Bates Family, Hogg—E. Bates & Co. [c.l. July 4
1155 Bedfordshire, Dick—Stenhouse & Co. [c.l. July 8
1455 Berenice, Mullins—Scowcroft & Co.
1073 City of Agra—Coupland & Co.
1258 Cowasjee Jehangeer, Greig—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1212 David Malcolmsen—Lawrence & Co.
954 Defiance, Symons—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. [c.l. July 29
1057 Lord Palmerston, Fernie—M. Nesserwanjee. [c.l. July 21
1081 Rothley, Richardson—Volkart Brothers. [c.l. July 22
806 Spray of the Ocean, Slaughter—W. Nicol & Co. [c.l. July 18
1262 Victoria Cross, Cowley—Coupland & Co. [c.l. Aug. 6

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

1005 Peerless, Flavin—Lawrence & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

870 Armenian (s), Miller—D. Sasson & Co.
1398 Benares, Noyes—Captain. [c.l. June 26
1218 Howden, Bell—E. Bates & Co.
1044 Indomitable, Dibbs—H. M. Sedick.
Punjaub (s), [c.l. Aug. 4
999 Sophia Joakim—W. Nicol and Co.
1379 Sydney Dacres—E. Bates & Co.
1409 Tynemouth (s), Kennedy.
464 Pehlwan, Tarn—W. Nicol & Co.—P. and O. Co.'s [c.l. Aug. 7

FOR MADRAS.

Conata. [c.l. Aug. 5

FOR CALCUTTA VIA CARWAR.

Fatha Shaw Allum, Grant [c.l. July 8

FOR CALCUTTA AND MALABAR COAST.

Fatteh Allum. [c.l. July 27
1040 Punjaub (s), Ross—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR RICE PORTS.

1277 Abrolhos, Cummings—Volkart Brothers.
7080 Dinsburg, Hollyer—W. Nicol & Co.
1036 Egeria, Burns—W. Nicol & Co.
1540 Empire of Peace—Lawrence & Co.
693 George Peabody, Churchill—Cowasjee & Jamsetjee
1129 John Bunyan, Stitch—Lyon Brothers.
727 Mirella, Runciman—Blackwell & Co.
919 Rowantree, Lewis—Lyon & Co.
1508 Royal Edward, Shaw—Lawrence & Co.
1636 Star of Brunswick, Wedge—Volkart Brothers.
1141 Vanda, Laing—W. Nicol & Co.
1222 Waterloo, Osborne—Stenhouse & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

395 Ceylon, Loech—D. Merwanjee & Co. [c.l. June 27
679 Indore (s), Green—David Sassoon & Co. [c.l. Aug. 4
992 Norna (s), Barlow—P. and O. Co. [c.l. Aug. 5
1646 Orissa (s), Hall—P. and O. Co. [c.l. July 29

FOR RANGOON.

579 Advance, Taylor—E. Bates & Co.
1234 Annie Frost, Gregail—Remaie, Scovell & Co.
2396 Great Victoria (s), Enright—Lawrence & Co.
338 Moses Williamson, Lake—Captain. [c.l. July 27
1170 Scotland, Knight—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE.

1075 Geraint, Watt—W. Nicol & Co.
510 Kate Swanton, Nacoda.
1148 White Jacket, Johnson—N. & Sorabjee Dubashee.

FOR BATAVIA.

1332 Bulwark, Kelly.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

386 Chanticleer, Wilson—Cursetjee & Eduljee Dubashes.
Victoria (s), Mahomed.

FOR CALLAO.

1522 Albertine, Stapledon—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1178 Alsager, Thomson—Wallace & Co.
946 Algonquin, Forster,—P. & O. Co.
1313 Empress, Ellis—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1135 Friga, Welsh—Finlay, Clark & Co.
954 Glendevon—W. Nicol & Co.
1102 J. H. Stetson, Stetson.
1363 King of Italy, Meredith—W. Nicol & Co.
1008 L. B. Gilchrist, Watt.
942 Mary Ogden, Byrct—Volkart Brothers.
1510 Melmerby, Hughes—Lawrence & Co.
1552 Montpelier, Miller.
1263 Montana, Frivouz—Nanabhoy and Sorabjee Dubashes
1114 Nagasaki LeGros—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
1424 Napier, Purdy—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1668 Queen of the North, Weaver—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1148 The Craigs, Fleming—M. Nesserwanjee.
1132 Tim Whiffler, Cotter—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee
1245 Western Empire, Rogers—W. Nicol & Co.
1226 W. M. Reed, Stinson.
768 Zullette, Jones—Owen &Okell.

FOR JOHORE.

1328 Pearl of India, Osborne—Rennie, Scovell & Co.

FOR MAULMEIN.

629 Aberguldie, Munro—Stenhouse & Co.
980 Castle Eden, Bruce—W. Nicol & Co.
728 Hippogriffe, Bews—Natives.
785 Minnehaha, Calder—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR MOBILE.

1598 Clasmerden, Thomas—Lyon & Co.

FOR SAIGON.

1367 Moderation, Phillips—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.

1540 City of Dublin (s), Eynon—Ewart, Latham & Co.
481 Morning Star—H. M. Sedick. [c.l. July 28
1109 Orwell, Gimblett—W. Nicol & Co.
523 Stag, Ellis—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR ZANZIBAR VIA MAURITIUS.

397 Elizabeth, Henderson—Gibb.

FOR COLOMBO.

768 Keerata Roodrin, Nacoda. [c.l. Aug. 4
2082 Royal Standard, Whinery—Lawrence & Co.

FOR MUSCAT.

659 Futtel Currim—Nacoda. [c.l July 22

FOR COCHIN.

795 Ethereal, Anderson—Wallace & Co. [c.l. Aug. 4.
Mahi.
475 Satellite, Evans—B & Merwanjee Dubashes.
547 Tyrol, Owens.

NOT FIXED.

774 Albuera, Gissing—W. Nicol & Co.
1019 Almira, Gross—W. Nicol & Co.
993 Agra, Macaulay—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
502 Alma, Crawford—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1287 Albion, Arron—Rustomjee Cowasjee & Co.
946 Alice Vennard, Humphrey—P. & O. Co.
892 Ambrose, Cannell—Stenhouse & Co.
1479 Anglo-Indian, Glen—Polly & Co.
931 Ann, Hogan—Natives.
584 Annie Sharp, Evans—Coupland & Co.
1031 Arabia, Patrick.
1249 Arundel, Symons—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1030 Asia (s), Irvine.
1392 Asia, Parker—Blay & Mackintosh.
930 Atalanta, Benningall—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
695 Athenic—Merwanjee Nesserwanjee.
599 Atlantic, King, Craig—Finlay, Clark & Co.
1232 Baroda (s), Haselwood—P. and O. Co's.
717 Bacchante, McLeod—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1040 Beaumaris Castle, Gardner—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1003 Behar (s), Perrins—P. & O. Co.
663 Beth Sinan, Duncan—W. Nicol & Co.
549 Bosworth, Nicholas—The Dubash.
594 Bombay Castle (s), Coates—Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy.
1457 British Lion, Thurston—W. Nicol & Co.
1261 British Monarch, Ritchie—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1236 British Nation, Rowe—W. Nicol & Co.
1173 Burmah, Yeo—W. Nicol & Co.
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